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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1874. NO. 140.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

McClure Dissatisfied with the Election Law.

Colleges of the State Asking for Relief from Taxation.

Question of Compensation of Members.

Coal Commissioners for the West.

Judicial Salary Bill in the House

Constitutional Advertising Bill

Attempt to Tax Bituminous Coal

Allegheny Delegation to the Resoue.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 24, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. McClure offered a supplement to the Election law.

Mr. Graham asked and obtained the use of the chamber to-morrow evening for the committee appointed by the colleges of the State to address the Assembly in reference to relieving them from taxation.

The bill fixing the compensation of members was discussed the rest of the morning hour.

HOUSE.

Mr. Newmyer presented a lengthy petition in favor of appointing Coal Commissioners in Western Pennsylvania, and then called up and passed the act.

Mr. McCormick called up the law of entails, and had the first section stricken out, and the bill passed.

Mr. Ramsey called up the Judicial Salary bill.

Mr. McCormick gave notice that he would oppose the new Judicial Apportionment bill, which gives Indiana, Washington and other counties separate judges, as long as the members from those counties opposed a decent salary for the city judges. This seemed to bring the stock shavers to a realizing sense, and the bill went over on third reading.

Mr. Hays moved to postpone the bill taxing private corporations. Agreed to.

Mr. Gerwig presented the petition of 4,000 citizens for the repeal of Local Option.

Mr. Laidley presented a similar one.

Mr. Williams, of Clarion, a similar one.

Mr. Mitchell called up the Constitutional Advertising bill, and offered a lengthy amendment.

Mr. Webb amended by allowing $200 for weekly and $100 for all daily papers. Not agreed to and the bill was laid over.

Mr. Brockway offered a joint resolution requesting President Grant to give a new trial to Fitz John Porter.

Mr. Myer called up the act taxing anthracite coal, when an effort was made to include bituminous coal. This brought the Allegheny delegation to their feet, and Mr. McCormick out of the chair. They made it right lively for a while, and succeeded in defeating the amendment.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 23, 1874.

The House had a session to-day, but did nothing. There was a very large attendance, everybody anticipating that the committee on the Democratic black-mailing operation on the banks would report, and recommend the expulsion of William H. Dimmick, the Democratic member from Wayne; but the committee had not concluded its investigation, and not being ready to report, Dimmick got the advantage of them by sending in his resignation. This prevented the offering of a resolution for his expulsion, but will not prevent the presentation of the damning testimony in the case. The evidence is clear and conclusive—so clear that Dimmick would not wait for its appearance. Like Captain Scott's coon, he came down promptly before he was shot at. As soon as the resignation was received the House adjourned.

The headquarters of this black-mailing conspiracy was the Bolton House, and the bail for the culprits, when arrested, was B. F. Meyer, the editor of the *Patriot*. These fellows will stick together, you see.

The bankers of this city, it seems, some time since issued a genuine circular urging concerted action to secure the repeal of the Usury laws. The black-mailers got hold of this, and getting up a circular of their own, inclosed it along with the genuine to the several banks of the State, asking them to send a donation of one-fourth of one per cent. on their capital, to pay the expenses of securing the repeal. The bogus circular was signed by fictitious names, and the letters sent to this fictitious address were taken to the Bolton House, where Dimmick and Kreiter handled them. Kreiter, of course, denies having got any of the money, and says he only directed the letters that were sent out; but the evidence shows conclusively that Dimmick and Kreiter were the parties represented by the fictitious names in the circulars.

The scheme was a cunning one, and was helped by the genuine circular, of which the forged one seemed the legitimate sequence. If it had not been discovered, the schemers would have netted a very considerable sum; but the banks generally, were very cautious in responding to the demand made on them, and the caution led to its discovery.

The Democrats are, as a matter of course, very much mortified at the developments, and it is to their credit that they have done all they could to unearth the rascality. Mr. Orvis, on the House Committee of Investigation, has worked as hard as the rest to expose it.

In the Senate a night session was held, and nearly all the bills on its calendar were disposed of. The Judicial Apportionment bill was passed finally—yeas 20, nays 4—the nays being Collins, McSherry, White and Yerkes. The bill now goes to the House.

Mr. Wallace called up his bill to provide for the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations, and the bill passed second reading.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, being absent, the bill for the organization and regulation of insurance companies was not called up, and will not be, until his return. He is gone to Cassville, to attend the investigation of the Guss scandal. Guss will put in the testimony of a lot of negative witnesses, who do not know the charges to be true; but the evidence against him is too plain and clear to be set aside.

The following bills passed first reading:

No. 47—An act to provide for the submission of civil cases to the decision of the court and to dispense with trial by jury. It authorizes parties to agree to submit their cases to the court, for the determination of both the law and the facts, with the right of appeal as in other cases.

No. 50—An act to repeal a supplement to the act relating to executions. It simply repeals the supplement passed April 7, 1870.

No. 52—An act relating to livery stable keepers. It punishes any injury wilfully done to the property of livery stable keepers by the bailee or bailees as misdemeanor, the penalty being $500 and six months' imprisonment.

No. 53—An act to enable the owners of wet and spouty lands and mines and quarries to drain and improve the same. It extends, practically, the Lateral Railroad law to wet and spouty lands and mines and quarries, and authorizes their owners to enter upon neighboring lands and drain through, over or under the same, with the usual responsibility for damages.

No. 54—An act fixing the compensation of the members and officers of the Legislature. It fixes the pay of members at $1,000 for the regular session, and $10 per day for special sessions.

No. 56—An act limiting the time within which inquisitions for lunacy or habitual drunkenness may be traversed. The time for traversing is limited to three months after inquisition is found.

No. 57—An act authorizing City Superintendents to hold teachers' institutes independent of County Superintendents. It gives City Superintendents the same power, as to drawing money from the county treasury, for holding institutes, as County Superintendents.

No. 58—An act to divide the Eighth Normal School district. It takes Jefferson, Clarion, Forest, Warren and McKean counties from the Eighth district and forms them into the Thirteenth district.

No. 59—An act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities. It prohibits any county, city, borough, school district, township or other municipality from contracting debt beyond seven per cent. of the triennial valuation. Any municipality not now in debt may, through its corporate authorities incur a debt and issue evidences of it, to the extent of two per cent. on the assessed valuation, and levy at the same time a tax that will pay off at least five per cent. of the debt annually. Any further increase of indebtedness beyond the two per cent. and up to the seven per cent. limit must be authorized by a direct vote of the people of the municipality.

These bills were read a first time, which is a mere formal reading. From the tenor of some of them, I doubt if they will pass through second reading in their present shape.

Mr. McClure appeared in his seat, to-day, none the worse, apparently, for his defeat. He bears his reverses with great equanimity, as far as appearances go.

The House will hold night sessions during three days this week; and it is to be hoped that the flood of mere gabble will by that time have exhausted itself.

The old patriarchs of former Legislatures, running back from 1849, are to hold a fandango on Thursday. It is called a "re-union," and the sprouts and old bucks are getting ready to slosh around promiscuously on that occasion.

Among the remnants of that by-gone time, is Walter Craig, of Cross Creek, Washington county. I have seen two letters from him, to-day, written by his own hand. He is ninety-five years old, yet he writes a plain, clear hand-writing, showing but little signs of the tremors of age. He was elected to the Senate in 1840.

The friends of Local Option are to have a shy at the legislative committees on the evening of the same day. The fight on this subject waxes warm. Petitions numerously signed, both for and against repeal, are pouring in daily, and every indication points to an earnest struggle on that question. If I were to venture a prediction on the subject, it would be that Local Option will be repealed. The praying women might possibly be strong enough to prevent it; but they will do much better to break up the traffic by uprooting it.

SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY presented the petition of letter carriers for increased compensation. Referred.

Mr. HOWE presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, in favor of the removal of Indians from that State. Referred.

Mr. SCHURZ presented the petition of merchants of Chicago against any further issue of irredeemable paper, and in favor of a speedy return to specie payment. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of the Lincoln Memorial Club, of Ohio, asking that the 12th of February, the birthday of the late President Lincoln, be declared a national holiday. Laid on the table.

Mr. OGLESBY presented the petition of 270 merchants and business men of Chicago against any further issue of irredeemable paper currency. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented the petition of 1,967 business men of Chicago asking an increase of currency. Referred.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in response to a resolution, inclosing the report of the Chief Engineer of the Army in relation to the breakwater at Duluth, and the amount necessary to put it in repair. Referred.

Mr. CRAGIN presented the petition of citizens of Washington, D. C., asking that the short session of Congress be continued till May, and that the inauguration of the President of the United States be fixed for the second Wednesday in May, instead of the 4th of March. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint Major Absalom Baird to be Lieut. Colonel and Inspector General of the Army, to date from June 13th, 1867. Referred.

Mr. RAMSEY asked that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House resolution explanatory of the resolution of January 31, 1868, in regard to limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies in the executive departments of the government to one year.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Committee on Privileges and Elections were authorized to sit during the session of the Senate.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and a number of a private nature passed.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Buckingham to recommit the bill with instructions to report in favor of increasing the volume of currency to four hundred million dollars; such instruction having been agreed to on Friday last.

Mr. DAVIS said that on Friday he had offered an amendment instructing the committee to report in favor of free banking, but when the vote was taken the Chair decided it to be lost. He (Davis) said he thought there were but few Senators who voted when his amendment for free banking was put, as they were not paying attention and did not understand it. He therefore desired to review his amendment.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said he occupied the Chair at the time, and had no doubt there was a majority against the amendment. He therefore raised the point of order that the amendment had been once rejected. The point was sustained by the Chair.

Mr. SCHURZ being entitled to the floor, said the demand of those who favored an increase of currency, judging from the instructions agreed upon Friday, fell very short of what it originally was. It had not been his intention to address the Senate further, until Friday last when the last vote was taken, as he had hoped from the confused jumble of propositions nothing would be adopted detrimental to the best interests of the country; but what an aspect was witnessed here to-day. The highest legislative body in this republic seriously debating the question whether new issues of irredeemable currency should be resorted to, and arguments made in support thereof which would make the civilized world stare. The argument had been deliberately made on the floor of this Senate, that precious metals could never more be a standard of value because they were not equal to the products of industry. As well might it be said that the yardstick could never more be the standard of measure because it was not as long as a roll of cloth. In business centers money at present is abundant, if not superabundant. Gentlemen had asserted that this abundance had been caused by drafts on the $44,000,000 reserve. Of this amount, something less than a million had gone South and West, nearly all of it being held in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. He stated that there was an abundance all over the country, caused by large crops and by the crisis having broken down in a great measure speculation and gambling, thus releasing large amounts of money formerly employed in such speculations and now used in legitimate channels of business. It was true that this gambling and speculation was being revived to some extent, but it was being carried on by a different class of persons. It would be revived still further by every increase in the issue of irredeemable paper currency. In legitimate business a scarcity of currency was sometimes felt, but there was no necessity for inflation, and it was a very fundamental error to suppose that real scarcity of money was at the bottom of the inflation scheme. The gentleman from North Carolina (Merrimon) had complained that in his State currency was scarce, and the rate of interest high; all of which was true, and he (Schurz) deeply sympathized with the people of that State. He would do all in his power to relieve them. The gentleman (Merrimon) wanted an additional supply of legal tenders. Suppose one or two hundred millions more of irredeemable paper currency should be issued, would it give relief? He thought not. There were two ways by which this money would be put upon the country; one was by increasing the expenses of government, and the other by purchasing the bonds of the United States in New York city. The latter means would be resorted to of course, and the consequence would be that an additional amount of currency would be thrown into the very vortex of speculation. How would North Carolina or any other Southern State get its share of this additional currency—by purchasing it? She would have to offer her products to a market where the additional currency was, and the currency would go to North Carolina just as it does now, only to the extent that products were offered for it. An increase of irredeemable paper currency, instead of forming greater facilities for the transaction of legitimate business, would increase the wants of business. The premium on gold would run up, prices would increase, and it would require a greater amount of money for exchange. Issue more paper currency, and it would go where there was need of it just as slow as it does now. It could not be confined into the channels of legitimate business, nor out of the channels of speculation, and he would say to Senators that they were indulging in a dangerous and childish experiment when they had power to prevent new issues from seeking the same channels as the old ones had. An inflated irredeemable paper currency was not the people's money, but the speculator's. The South did not need more currency; they needed more capital, and should understand that capital could not be created by law. They must create wealth by industry and productions, and would lose very precious time, as well as waste their energy and influence by looking to artificial means to relief. Inflation would still more depress the agricultural interests of the South and West, and that interest was the chief source of wealth to those sections. It is done that the New England States had an excess of national bank circulation, but the establishment of additional national banks in the South and West would not remedy the evil. The Senator from Indiana had argued that the organization of new national banks would be to increase the currency, as money would be loaned at three per cent. He thought bank every thirty, sixty and ninety days. That argument was a fallacy. Persons to establish these banks must buy bonds in New York to deposit in the Treasury in order to get circulation. A thousand dollar bond would cost eleven hundred and twenty dollars. The banker must buy this bond to get the value out of the home circulation, and for that one thousand dollar bond they would get just nine hundred dollars circulation; so that it would cost $11,020 to get $900. Establish free banking, and it would be worse for the South and West than ever. New York and New England had capital and, having bonds there already, could send them to Washington and get circulation without taking any money from their circulation to buy the bonds. The free banking proposition would only strengthen the grasp of New York and New England upon the South and West. He did not want to be understood as opposed to free banking entirely. He would vote for such a system if taxes should be coupled with it some practical system of redemption. He argued that any inflation of the currency would increase, not diminish the rate of interest, and said he had lately received a letter from an old friend in Europe who wanted to retire from business. He stated that he could take three or four hundred thousand dollars from his business and asked advice of him (Schurz) as to the investment of the money in the United States in mortgages which would pay from eight to ten per cent. interest, but his friend feared to make the investment on account of the proposition to inflate the currency. He (Schurz) would inquire of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) what answer he would have made to that letter?

Mr. MORTON said he would reply to the Senator.

Mr. SCHURZ said, as an American citizen he believed it to be his first duty to be honest, and he could not advise any one to invest money knowing it was going to depreciate in value. But let us look to specie resumption, and he would say to his friends, "Send on your money; get your neighbors to do it; heap it up mountains high and invest it here."

Mr. CAMERON said the gentleman (Schurz) would depreciate the credit of his country by such as answer. Real estate was increasing in value constantly.

Mr. SCHURZ—Yes, but an increase in the value of real estate don't increase the value of mortgages on it, as every child knows. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The CHAIR gave notice that upon a repetition of any demonstration he would order the galleries cleared.

Mr. SCHURZ, resuming, said he thought the remedies proposed for our evils by those who favored inflation were quack medicines and worth nothing. John Stuart Mill, Adam Smith, our own Thomas Jefferson, Hamilton and other political economists were thrown aside and a new school had risen up here, who would throw all theories to the dogs. He would remind Senators that in throwing theory to the dogs they would throw the honor and credit of the country to them as well. The rich men had means to take care of their own interests, but it was the poor who lived from hand to mouth on his daily earnings, who would be injured and to inflate the currency of the country would be to rob the poor of a portion of their hard earned property. He denied that the American people wanted inflation. They might be led away for a time, but would soon recover their senses. He warned those who desired to commit the Senate in favor of their schemes for inflation, to make haste as public opinion would be against them. If any public man expected to ride into the White House on the inflation scheme, he would be mistaken, as the bubble would burst before 1876. In conclusion he said he had spoken longer than he expected, and hoped his remarks would not be without influence upon the vote about to be taken. He would reserve his views as to other points until a more matured bill should be reported.

Mr. MORTON said at the close of a long debate, the Senator has come forward with a carefully prepared written speech. Of course he could not reply to it now point by point, but thought, take it altogether, it might be characterized as an exaggeration. He (Morton) denied that he had set aside any theories, except those which did not apply to our country. The cheapest of all political learning was that obtained from "cramming." He had known of men as ignorant as a horse, who would get three or four old political speeches and cram themselves, and then go upon a stump and make a flaming speech. Many of the doctrines of the old countries of Europe were not suited to ours, as the statistics presented to the House and which had clearly demonstrated both its wisdom and economy. If figures proved anything, they proved that the measure could be carried out without adding one dollar to the contracts for carrying mails. It was useless to conceal the fact that the proposition to abolish the Agricultural Bureau stood right behind the opposition to this bill. In his judgment, nothing could be more untimely and more uncalled for, than the blow aimed at the great and inflexible industry of the nation in the attempt to strike down its only recognized department in the government; and what was true in respect to agricultural reports, applied more or less to census reports, the President's Message, &c. He saw no reason why the government should resolve itself into a book agency of the "Cheap John" order, and sell reports of Bureaus and Departments. It looked to him like a two-penny business for a great government to go into. He regarded the measure on the whole as a judicious once, and would do what he could for its passage.

Mr. TOWNSEND gave notice of an amendment making the free distribution of weekly newspapers within the county where published, apply to all newspapers.

Mr. PHELPS opposed the bill and all amendments which proposed to re-enact the franking privilege. He opposed the bill in the name of that economy which they praised so much, and which they practiced so little. After spending weeks in discussion as to the salary of members, the Chairman of the Committee on Printing had come in with a bill to print 250,000 copies of the agricultural report for gratuitous distribution. How he (Phelps) had admired the audacity of that member (Donnan)! How he had pitied his fate! If there had been such speeches, such protests about their poor five hundred dollars a year each, what should be the fate of the man who dared to come forward and propose to throw five hundred thousand dollars into the rag bags and barber shops of the nation? The bill had gone through almost without objection or certainly without discussion. Day after day bills had been introduced, and there was not a man of them that did not cry for economy; but they had never been able to find that particular measure on which they were willing to practice it. After ridiculing Mr. Cannon for his devotion to the interests of the farmers, he turned his attention to Mr. Garfield, and satirized him very humorously for the contrast which he had drawn in his speech between the calm, cool, sensible country editor and the editor of a great metropolitan journal, who slashes off an article at midnight, and calls that the voice of the people. He reviewed with admiration the ingenuity of the committee that reported the bill, in sugar-coating the asafœtida pill so as to make it agreeable to the taste of the country edi or. If Congress was going to rehabilitate this old Jacob of the franking privilege, it should be done boldly. Congress should not make the mistake of attempting to deceive the people by a false issue.

Mr. MELLISH gave notice of a substitute for the bill, reducing the rates of letter postage to two cents per ounce and postage on printed matter to not more than one cent.

The bill went over without action.

Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend payment of all duties heretofore paid on imported fruits until further legislation by Congress, or until a decision by the Supreme Court authorizing the same.

Mr. SHANKS offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner on Indian Affairs to investigate the status of the Indians in the United States and Territories, as to their citizenship under the Constitution and touching their titles to property and to other rights and privileges in view of the past treaty stipulations and laws and Executive orders concerning them. Adopted.

The House adjourned.

CRIMES.

Wife-Murder at Dayton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., February 24, 1874.

Christian Mourezo blew his wife's brains out this noon, at their residence. The family, consisting of the man, wife and two small children, were seated at the dinner table, when words arose between Mourezo and wife about settling matters. The woman got up from the table and went into an outhouse. She was followed by her husband, who shot her dead. He was arrested shortly afterward, and is now in jail.

A Crestline Minister Cuts His Throat.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., February 24, 1874.

Rev. John Yenner, pastor of the Winebrenarian church, or Church of God, of this place, cut his throat from ear to ear, and otherwise mutilated himself near his residence on the outskirts of the town about seven o'clock this evening. He had been attending protracted meetings and had just returned home in a deranged state of mind, resulting from religious excitement. He sawed some wood and then went to a neighboring wood and with a pocket knife cut his throat, severing his windpipe and cutting downwards to the breast bone. He also cut through the abdomen into the bowels. He is beyond all hope of recovery.

Cincinnatian Robbed by Highwaymen.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—William Neff, a Cincinnati business man, returning to College Hill last night, was robbed of $20 and his watch and money on Pike street by highwaymen.

Trouble Between Workmen in Newport, Ky.—One Man Killed.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Swift's iron works at Newport suspended last fall on account of the panic, for two months, and proposed then to resume at reduced wages, the same as at Pittsburgh. The men refused, except a few with families. Workmen were brought from Pittsburgh but were threatened by the recusants, till last week, when for greater safety the steamer Alexander Swift was taken up the Licking and converted into a boarding house for them, and the Mayor swore in forty extra policemen, who were stationed around the works. This afternoon at 2.15, the workmen started under the escort of four police to go home to Covington, by way of the Licking suspension bridge. At the corner of Elm and Brighton streets, Newport, a mob attacked the workmen and one of the latter fired a pistol, shooting and mortally wounding Patrick Boss, a butcher, who had come to the door to see what was the matter. The workmen then fled to Covington in safety, and it is feared a riot will ensue in Newport.

Settling with Gage, of Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 24.—David A. Gage, late City Treasurer, has made arrangements to turn over to the city some $220,000 in cash, and give security for the payment of the interest already charged up against him on the Comptroller's books, $133,000, and for the recovery of the city moneys deposited in the broken bank, about $150,000, which is missed, will end the criminal prosecution now pending against him for failing to turn over the $500,000 which he owes the city.

Jail Breaking in Montgomery County.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Two convicts escaped from the Montgomery county jail by tunneling under the main foundation wall of the building, then scaling the wall inclosing the yard and jumping from its top.

CASUALTIES.

Victim to Car Coup'ing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., February 24, 1874.

H. P. Baker had his shoulder dislocated by being caught between cars at North Judson, this afternoon, while coupling cars.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 24.—In the House this morning Mr. McLain, of Trumbull, offered a resolution expressing the earnest sympathy of the General Assembly with the women's temperance movement, and declaring the liquor traffic as the greatest social, moral and political evil of the times, and moved to suspend the rules so as to have the resolution considered at once. The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 44 ayes against 40 yeas.

The Senate bill to enable manufacturing companies that become embarrassed to allow their creditors to take stock for the amount of their claim, was passed.

In the Senate, bills were introduced to give gradual fees to county officers according to population of counties, for granting guardians to estates of minors, and guardians to lease such estates beyond the time of the majority of such minors.

COLUMBUS, February 24.—In the Senate this afternoon, the contested election case of Weimer against Welch was taken up. After some remarks by counsel with reference to depositions taken by the contestant, Mr. McSweeny, counsel for the incumbent, filed a motion raising the question of the jurisdiction of the Senate to try the case. Mr. Kinney, of the counsel for the contestant, argued that the Senate could decide this question of jurisdiction. The President *pro tem.* of the Senate concurred in the view. The case was postponed until to-morrow, to allow counsel for contestant to prepare for argument on the question of jurisdiction.

Funeral of Judge J. K. Evans, Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 24, 1874.

The funeral of the late Judge J. K. Evans took place to-day. Judge Evans was one of the earliest settlers, being elevated to the bench in 1836. In the meantime he amassed a fortune, estimated at a quarter of a million.

Shoemaker's Strike in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—The lasters in the shoemaking trade here are on a strike. They demand a return to the prices paid before the panic. At a meeting of the shoemaker's Union held to-night, it was decided to extend to the lasters the sanction and support of the union during the continuance of the strike.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

INDIAN WAR IMPENDING.

Agents Telegraph for Protection.

Western District Attorneyship.

A Flood of Strong Recommendations

Case of Spencer, of Alabama.

Pension to a Long-Neglected Sailor

Prospects of the Franking Bill.

Government Profits from Abandoned Property.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1874.

Prospect of Indian War.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a telegram to-day from Indian Agent Saville, dated Red Cloud agency, via Fort Laramie, February 22. Mr. Saville requests that troops be sent to protect his agency, as they are necessary for the protection of his employees. He says the the Sioux have tried to persuade Little Wolf's band to join them in a war, but Little Wolf is urging his people to go South, and is determined to keep them out of the impending war. Since his last communication, Savillesays, many Indians have left the agency with the avowed purpose of joining the war parties. Crazy Horse has declared for war.

The District Attorneyship.

The excitement over the District Attorneyship is unabated, each mail continuing to pour in the recommendations of the aspirants. The question is in statu quo. The Western Congressional delegation has not yet had a consultation, nor have the Senators committed themselves. It is proposed to give all an opportunity to present their claims before action is taken.

The Case of Mr. Spencer.

Senator from Alabama, whose seat is contested by Sykes, has assumed a new phase. Taking it in its legal aspects, the title of Spencer to his seat is not now clear to several members of the committee. There is every probability that the entire case will be remitted to the Alabama Legislature for another election.

A Well-Deserved Pension.

The Gunner, Roach, who was on the Princeton years ago at the time of the bursting of the gun which killed Mr. Upshure, Secretary of the Navy, has at this late day a prospect of receiving a pension. He lost one eye and had the other badly injured. The Committee on Pensions have agreed to allow him a pension, and admit that this should have been done long ago.

Franking Public Documents.

The bill authorizing the franking of public documents was taken up to-day. Mr. Packer, who has charge of the bill, indicated his purpose to call the previous question to morrow shortly after the morning hour, but as Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, has the floor, he will not be able to do so.

The Speech of the Day

was that of Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, who ridiculed the whole proposition and probably made some damaging arguments against the bill. He said that the whole proposition to restore the franking of documents originated with the Grangers. The prospect now is that the bill will be defeated or that there will be an absolute revival of the franking privilege, as the committee will allow the amendment of Mr. Hale, of New York, to restore the privilege, to be voted on.

Proceeds of Abandoned Property.

A statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department showing the amount of money paid into the Treasury from the proceeds of the sale of cotton and other abandoned property. The amount covered in from these sources, including the return of the amount expended for the purchase of products under the eighth section of the act of July 2, 1864, and the profits to the government arising from the purchase and sale of such products, is $24,231,269 03. To which add the premium on coin proceeds of the cotton captured at Savannah, Charleston and Mobile, amounting to $26,818,038 22, and deduct the amount expended for the purchase of products, amounting to $2,495,533 70, and the profits of the government arising from the purchase and resale of such products, amounting to $3,343,948 09, which leaves as the amount covered into the Treasury actually arising from captured and abandoned property the sum of $20,910,656 44, from which amounts have been paid as follows, viz: To claimants upon awards of the Court of Claims under section 3 of the act of March 12, 1863, $6,300,463 80; to claimants upon awards of the Secretary of the Treasury, $97,794 10; upon judgments obtained in the United States Circuit Court at New York, $27,029 37; for expense of collecting captured and abandoned property under section 4 of the act of March 30, 1868, $75,000. The amount remaining in the Treasury is $14,410,429 17.

Awards have been made for an additional amount of $1,834,011 46, which have not yet been paid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1874.

Chinese Commissioner of Education.

Among the visitors to the Executive Mansion to-day, was Chin Lanpin, Chinese Commissioner of Education, who was introduced by Secretary Fish to the President, who hoped the intercourse between the United States and China would grow more generally, and that the existing friendly feeling never be interrupted. The members of the Cabinet were also introduced to the Commissioner.

The Boston Collectorship.

A delegation in the interest of Judge Russell, asking that he be retained as Collector of Boston, waited on the President to-day. They were, by request, accompanied by Senator Boutwell. It is represented that the President told them he was not inclined to withdraw the name of Simmons. This afternoon a Simmons delegation by appointment also called on the President, and they came away hopefully impressed.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Robert H. Lindsay, United States Attorney for Nevada. Postmasters—James Perrier, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Reuben D. Bird, Cambridge, Jacobson; Ohio; John T. Taylor, La Cygne, Kansas; H. Carpenter, Hamilton, Nevada.

Bills Introduced by Mr. Wood.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Wood, of New York, to regulate the service of collection of customs at the various ports of entry of the United States, provides for the total abolition of the moiety system, and that all fines, penalties and forfeitures shall go into the public Treasury; that officers of the customs shall receive for the future a stated period, and not be subject to removal except for cause; also that for false valuation only the package undervalued shall be forfeited, and not the whole invoice; that the seizure of books and papers shall not be made except upon order of the United States courts, and upon proof.

Mr. Wood's bill to regulate the collection of duties on imported still wines makes a specific instead of ad valorem duty of forty cents per gallon in casks, and one dollar and fifty cents per case of one dozen bottles. It substitutes specific instead of ad valorem duties for all wines. Both bills were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Court at the Naval Academy.

The President has signed the act providing that the course of instruction at the Naval Academy for cadet engineers shall be four years instead of two.

Relief of Treasurer Hillhouse.

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day agreed to report favorably on the bill for the relief of Treasurer Hillhouse, of the New York city, making good the defalcation of Johnson, the clerk in charge of the stamp department, amounting to some $170,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,330,327.

All the men on the ice in Saginaw bay have reached land in safety.

The steamer City of Brussels, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

At an immense meeting held at Terre Haute last evening, resolutions were unanimously passed asking Congress for an increase of currency. All classes of citizens were present, particularly prominent business men. Speeches were made by Col. R. W. Thompson and Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

The School Committee of Boston last evening again discussed the question of permitting women to occupy seats. Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, they voted by 44 to 40 not to reconsider their former action. An opinion is now asked from the City Solicitor as to whether there is anything in the city charter to prevent women from serving on the School Board.

Important to Grocers.

Dealers that have not received a copy of my circular and prices current will please send in their names at once. Sent free to dealers by mail.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

SPRING OPENING

OF FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS AND HATS,

English Straw and Chip Hats.

Also, Beautiful Fine FRENCH FLOWERS, besides many Rich and New MILLINERY NOVELTIES, both in material, design and color, entirety of our own Importation, WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1874.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

237 and 239 W. BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

Patterns Open for Inspection and Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

CONVENTION OF RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

Meeting at Cleveland To-day.

Measures in Progress for a General Strike.

Large Representation from Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1874.

The convention of Railroad Engineers at Cleveland, O., to-morrow, will be attended by twelve representatives from this vicinity, who are fully authorized to engage in general protective measures against employers. The Camden, New Jersey, Division No. 12, West Philadelphia Division No. 45, Philadelphia Division No. 51 and Penn Treaty No. 71, the most numerous bodies of the Brotherhood here, sent each three delegates to Cleveland last night. Well informed engineers hint that the purpose of the convention is to take measures for a general strike as soon as transportation begins to flow in its natural channels, and the recent ten per cent. reduction will be made the salient point of attack. The great body of engineers are dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the Brotherhood were managed during the late disturbance, and it is stated that Chief Engineer Wilson desires to justify his passive policy in that transaction. From second, but reliable sources, your correspondent learns that a strike will be resolved on if the roads who reduced do not succumb; and to render the strike more effective, even roads which have not reduced will lose their engineers till the recalcitrant companies agree to the terms of this powerful employee class.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1874.

THE M'NAMARA HOMICIDE.

Superintendent Matsell, when spoken to for information about the shooting of McNamara, said: I know little about it. The terrible condition of President Smith, Police Commissioner, has so excited me that I have not given it much attention. The officers had a right to go to the house, and had a right to smash the doors if they thought their man was in any of the rooms. Lahey was evidently so nervous and excited that he fired his pistol, in the absence of some thing better to do. A club, instead of a pistol, should have been in his hand. Besides, the officers forgot to wear their shields. That was very wrong.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE FRAUD.

Mackey, who gave testimony before the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange relative to the forged documents of the Western Union and Toledo, Wabash and Western Companies, has been arrested.

At the Toombs Police Court this afternoon, Edward D. C. McKay was held in $5,000 bail to answer the charge of being implicated in the forged letters which caused such a flurry in Wall street on Tuesday last.

TEAS & COFFEES

FLOUR AND CHEESE

T. C. JENKINS

Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa.

CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

MACKEREL.

Mess No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3.

Barrels, Halves, Quarters and Kits.

White Fish, Lake and Labrador Herring.

CODFISH, SMOKED FISH.

Complete Line Groceries, Flour and Roasted Coffee.

No Retail Store connected with this establishment.

Orders by Mail Filled at Lowest Rates.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only.*—Ten Cents *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDING—BY A YOUNG man, with five minutes walk of Postoffice. Address, stating terms, Box H, Commercial office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPING—AN EXPERT Accountant, disengaged until April 1st, will open books, post, and balance to that date. Address Box 536, Pittsburgh Postoffice. MWF

WANTED — PARTNER — WHO CAN command a few thousand dollars, to invest in a well established Wholesale Merchandise, Leather and Hat and Cap Business; or a good Salesman, who is well known in the business trade and can bring some goods. The best of references will be required. Address Box 1,000, Postoffice Box 788.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, from 5 acres to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property. Apply personally or by app

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1874.

"PITTSBURGH snow looks like foundry sand about three minutes after it falls."—*St. Louis Globe.*

A more pertinent comparison might be found in likening it to St. Louis morals.

WE ARE not at all surprised to learn from the New York *Tribune* that DONN PIATT'S paper "has begun hostilities against the Patent Office." The simple fact that the institution in question pays its own expenses sufficiently accounts for the enmity.

IT IS rumored that Minister SCHENCK, who is on his way home, is to be relieved at his own request, that Secretary FISH will be sent to England, and that Dr. J. P. THOMPSON is to succeed Mr. BANCROFT, at Berlin. The reports need authentication.

IN SEVERAL places in Chester and Delaware counties, as well as in Philadelphia, women were chosen as School Directors, and in no instance, we believe, were the women defeated, except one in Philadelphia. There seems to be more gallantry as well as greater progress in the East, on this subject, than in the West.

IS NOT this interminable Bourbon twaddle about "carpet-baggers" becoming slightly wearisome—particularly when it is remembered that, out of the thirty-seven States and ten Territories constituting the nation, only three States are entirely represented in Congress by natives, namely: Delaware, North Carolina and Vermont?

A WASHINGTON letter writer says that "Parson" BROWNLOW is to the United States Senate what ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is to the House. This may be true, so far as the physical infirmities of the two men are concerned; in other respects the difference between them is as wide as the gulf that separates the feudal from the present Democratic age.

OF COURSE. The New York *Herald* recently published in its Washington dispatches a highly sensational report of a caucus on Louisiana affairs, alleged to have been held at the residence of Senator WEST, in that city. Senator WEST has published a letter denying that any such caucus was held, and pronouncing the whole report a monstrous fabrication.

UNDER the system in vogue in Philadelphia, prior to the late election, there were in that city 367 election districts, and of these the Democrats carried 120. Under the new Constitution a new arrangement of districts was made, and the number was increased to 518, and of these the Democrats carried 118 at the late election. They do not appear to have profited much by the change.

IT IS evident that Louisiana politics trouble people a thousand miles distant from that State far more seriously than they do the people of Louisiana themselves. There is not half the excitement there that the people of the Northern States have been led to suppose exists, nor is there likely to be. The Legislature is now in session, and a correspondent says it goes as quietly about its business as does the Legislature of Pennsylvania—the principal difference between the two being in the color of the members.

THEY don't know what to do with Mount Sinai now that they've got it.—*Boston Post.*

Since pious pilgrimages are now the order of the day, we suggest that the editors of the leading Democratic and so called "Independent" papers of this country associate themselves together for the purpose of visiting the locality of that august and memorable Mountain. Possibly, from its association, they might, in imagination, hear a Voice sounding down to them across the centuries, commanding them thus: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

HERE is another innocent looking meal tub with a furtive-eyed feline monster in it. A bill has just been introduced in Congress to permit all persons of established loyalty to the government who had property destroyed in the South during the war, to go before the Court of Claims and sue the government for the amounts—the Supreme Court of the United States having already decided that every person who has been amnestied is to be regarded as loyal in the eye of the law. Should this outrageous proposition pass, the entire revenues of the country would be insufficient to satisfy the demands of these insatiate cormorants. It should be gibbeted without benefit of clergy.

AMONG those who are reported to have sent money to the Harrisburg Democratic confidence men, for the nominal purpose of paying the expenses of repealing the Usury laws, but for the real purpose of debauching the Legislature, was one of the proprietors of a daily paper in Philadelphia, who is also a private banker. The paper referred to is one noted for its denunciation of the corruptions of the Legislature; yet its proprietor does not scruple to subscribe to a fund to corrupt it. If, on the old common law principle, a man is not allowed to take advantage of his own wrong, he who puts his quota into a corruption fund has no right to complain of the result of his own work.

THE Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia have decided unanimously that where the name of a qualified voter had been illegally voted upon, it did not deprive the legal voter of his right to vote. This is a correct principle. In a city where the personation of voters is common, and where the election officers have been inclined to rule that the legal voter could *not* vote if he had been previously personated, the decision is a very important as well as a very correct one. The numbered ballots, besides, render it very easy to detect the illegal vote and throw it out, so that, in the application of the principle, there is no danger of double voting, although both should be allowed to vote.

THE outcry made by FORNEY, about frauds in the late elections, is not intended to pave the way for a legal investigation into the facts, but a mere pretense to cover up an appeal for funds to pay the debts incurred in the late unsuccessful campaign. The ostensible purpose is to raise funds to carry on a contested election; but the real one is to get enough money to square the books of the MCCLURE committee. We venture to predict that no contest will be instituted; and that all the allegations of fraud will be found to have been merely trumped up to cover the retreat of the troops so disastrously defeated. There will be no contested election, and there never has been the slightest intention to get one up.

A CURIOUS and suggestive bit of history appears to have just been brought to light in Washington, in connection with the pending claim of the heirs of EDMUND RANDOLPH for services rendered by him in defeating the claims against the United States for the possession of the New Almaden quicksilver mines, some twelve or fifteen years ago. Mr. RANDOLPH, it seems, died without making a settlement with the government an account of these services, and his claim was not known to his widow until found out in his papers a short time since. It also appears from these papers that Hon. J. S. BLACK, then United States Attorney General, who authorized the employment of Mr. RANDOLPH as counsel, ignored the latter, and sought to gain the credit of success for himself which was due to him. What strange revelations old parchments and papers do sometimes make, cutting the comb of mens' pride in the most unexpected and humiliating manner!

THE latest published statistics regarding the wool trade of the United States, shows a gratifying increase in the quantity of wool produced at home, as compared with that of other years, notwithstanding the depressing influences of dull trade and the panic. The total production last year, is estimated at 174,700,000 lbs., against 160,900,000 lbs. for 1872, and 146,000,000 lbs. for 1871. The stock of domestic wool in the three principal markets, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, on the first of the present month, was 1,460,700 pounds greater than it was last year, while that of foreign was 13,468 bales less. The trade in foreign wool fell off considerably, owing to the decrease in consumption and the abundance of domestic wool, the importations being 47,776,885 lbs., against 98,306,581 lbs., for 1872. In regard to prices an improvement began in November, and has continued. Domestic fleece wool is now ten cents a pound cheaper than in January, 1873, and clothing wools have declined in the same proportion.

A STRIKING illustration of an engineer hoist by his own petard, is furnished in the case of the Thirteenth ward election, Philadelphia. At the Republican primary elections in that ward, Mr. DUNLAP was nominated for Common Council; and Mrs. WORLEPER and Mrs. FAUST for School Directors. The ward was Republican, and there was no question raised as to the fairness with which these nominations were made. But, as the election progressed, Mr. DUNLAP got it into his head that the nomination of the women was unpopular, and that their remaining upon the Republican ticket would injure him, and probably defeat him. He therefore got the Ward Committee to throw the women off the ticket and nominate two men in their place. The women made fight, insisted on retaining their places on the ticket, and gathered their friends around them for active work; and the result was the women were elected, and Mr. DUNLAP was defeated. The very thing he thought necessary to save him killed him. He will know better, probably, next time.

CONSISTENCY AND POPULARITY.

No speaker in this country, or perhaps in any country, addresses so large an audience as Mr. H. W. BEECHER. When in a Sunday sermon or in one of his Friday evening prayer meeting "talks" he chooses to discuss a topic of current interest, or merely to drop a casual remark concerning it, his words are at once "taken down" and spread before the millions of people who read the newspapers. And twenty, or five and twenty years have now elapsed since Mr. BEECHER began thus to discourse to the general public from his platform in Brooklyn. Besides sermons, during this lengthened period he has from time to time produced a book, how many volumes in all we know not. During most of the time he has also been connected with a newspaper of wide circulation, either as editor or as a regular contributor, and even his newspaper articles have been collected and reproduced in the form of books. Nor may his lectures be overlooked; lectures of recognized American pattern, designed for the entertainment of popular audiences, and lectures in systematic courses, two or three series in succession, prepared and delivered for the edification of the theological students of Yale College.

It is a remarkable example of intellectual fertility. Mr. BEECHER is not yet exhausted, and, indeed, gives no sign of being exhausted; what he says on subjects now seems to the average hearer as novel, and as worthy of being said as what he said on the same or other subjects ten or fifteen years ago. While it would be hazardous to assert that Mr. BEECHER does not repeat himself, it is safe to say that he still has fresh illustrations at command, that he probably never preaches a sermon or delivers a lecture without indicating analogies which his oldest and most attentive hearers do not recognize as familiar acquaintances. Indeed, while imagination shall continue to serve him in the future as in the past, and while good health leaves him in full possession of his clear, vigorous diction and excellent elocution, there is no reason why Mr. BEECHER should not maintain his brilliantly popular career for many long years to come. Preachers are liable to wear out intellectually in consequence of the definiteness and precision of their views of truth, that is, of what they believe to be the truth. They either adopt or construct for themselves systems of theology and ethics, and with every year, with each month of their ministry, their principles appear to them to become more clearly defined and settled. As to the practical application and relations also of their doctrines, these preachers are apt to grow ever more clear and confident, holding them to be not easily shaken or modified. If able men and diligent students, such clergymen may for some years prepare very interesting discourses: sermons agreeable to intelligent popular audiences. But whatever latitude their written creed may allow them, the mere accuracy and closeness of their thinking tend to confine them within "narrow pastures." Reverence and logic combine to limit for them the range of discussion and illustration, and after a few years, even devout hearers may sometimes recognize while the undevout may complain of repetition and deficient novelty in their sermons.

Mr. BEECHER has always, it would appear, kept himself admirably free from such restraints and limitations of speculation as those just indicated. At least, since he first became prominent in the public eye, neither Westminster Confession nor Saybrook Platform has ever exercised any controlling influence upon the march of his discourse. Such a statement conveys no adequate impression of Mr. BEECHER'S intellectual freedom. A foreign clergyman, some years ago, with the great Brooklyn preacher's published works before him, undertook to prepare, for a review, an account of his theological and ethical opinions, but soon came to the conclusion that his materials were not sufficient. It became evident to the reviewer that if Mr. BEECHER had given his theological and ethical views to the world in printed form, the volumes on hand did not contain them. Several years have since elapsed, and though the great preacher's published sermons have gone on multiplying, it would be no easier now than half a dozen years ago to give a consistent account of his theological tenets. In his discourses the most inconsistent theological tendencies appear in succession, or even close together, and it does not finally appear which one the preacher most favors. No doubt, such liberality of thought and independence of consistency give a preacher of Mr. BEECHER'S powers great advantage, both in variety of presentation and in adapting his address to a great variety of minds and characters.

The latest illustration of the elasticity of the great preacher's logic and principles is his quasi indorsement of the Ohio women's crusade against the groghops. In the movement he sees a moral tempest or hurricane destined to sweep away a terrible social evil which defies legislation. In it he also sees a good result of the agitation of the subject of woman's rights, as if that subject had not been agitated" the women would never have dared to as they are doing. Mr. BEECHER also sith the movement is the result of "inspiration," as influence sufficient to produce the effect, one would think, without any previous agitation of woman's rights. But Mr. BEECHER further thinks it "fanatical," and fears that the movement will end like the burning of the prairies—consume the old grass and destroy many vermin, and then die out—preparing the way, he should have added, for a richer crop of whatever the ground produces. Consistent in inconsistency till the close, the great preacher at last said, "at present children are brought up not to touch, taste or handle; but suppose they were thrown into temptation, it was better that they should know how to drink than that they should be totally ignorant and go to guzzling." The entire address was an excellent illustration of the Brooklyn pastor's method of instructing the people.

THE particular attention of the New York *Sun*, the *Tribune*, and the Philadelphia *Press* is invited to the recent development of corruption among Democrats at Harrisburg. If the parties accused were Republicans, those papers would be delighted beyond measure, and would spread all the facts at length before their readers, with glaring head-lines and editorial comments to match. The subject would also form the basis of repeated editorial remarks, and serve to point out the evident moral that the Republican party is too corrupt to be longer tolerated. The fact that the boot is now on the other leg, should not, however, keep those watchful guardians of the public morals from giving due publicity to the crime that has been committed. They cannot be expected to enter upon the task very heartily or cordially; but they can hardly shirk it, altogether. They are especially reminded that both the culprits are Democrats; that the intrigue was carried on from a Democratic hotel; that the editor of the leading Democratic paper in the State went bail for the culprits, when arrested; and that the Democratic member of the House of Representatives, who was implicated, virtually confessed judgment against himself by resigning his place in time to prevent the expulsion that would have inevitably followed the exposures, when officially made. The whole subject furnishes abundant texts for a dozen Democratic homilies. We are waiting for them, patiently.

A WASHINGTON correspondent states that the changed political attitude of many of the Southern Senators and Representatives of the Democratic persuasion, has created not a little surprise in political circles. Many of them seem to have ignored, almost entirely, their States Rights doctrines, and to be depending upon the federal government in matters which they have heretofore regarded as pertaining exclusively to State jurisdiction. In the debates which have taken place this session, opinions have been expressed which would, a few years ago, have been considered extraordinary as coming from Southern Democrats, and many Northern Democrats are already expressing grave apprehensions as to the ultimate result of this change of front on the part of their Southern associates. Here now, is the opportunity of the *Post*. This representative organ of the very citadel of the fortress of Democratic principles, by those in whom one would naturally expect to find its stoutest supporters, bodes ominously indeed, unless some electric leader shall presently spring forth in answer to the pressing need, and by the power of his great will make the retreating hosts face the other way. It is the hour for Bourbon heroism. What says our contemporary?

SOME of the Western papers are publishing DIO LEWIS'S bill of fare for a week's providing. The substance of it is this: Monday, hulled corn and milk, cost, three cents; Tuesday, oat meal and milk and boiled wheat, six cents; Wednesday, beans, vinegar, bean porridge and bread, five and a-half cents; Thursday, hominy and syrup, two cents' worth of beef in a stew, and Leicestershire sauce, eight cents and a-half; Friday, oat porridge, milk, beans and cracked wheat, six and a-half cents; Saturday, hulled corn, milk, beef stew, Leicestershire sauce and hominy, seven cents; and Sunday, oat meal, milk, Indian bread, cracked wheat and hominy, salad, and more milk, twelve and three-quarter cents—a total weekly cost of fifty-four and a-half cents. This, it must be confessed, is quite an economical programme; but it is extravagance itself as compared with the course adopted by an eminent reformer in the early years of the last generation, when men grumbled as much about the cost of food and clothing as they do now. It was this: "Eat a pound of dried apples for breakfast; drink a quart of water at noon, to make the apples swell; and take tea with a friend." There was only one flaw in the arrangement. Just as the experimentalist had gotten his reform under fair headway, he died.

A FEW days ago we made brief allusion to the attempt of the Kentucky Democratic leaders to revive, in convention, the issues and antagonisms of the civil war, by declaring it a meritorious act of Democracy to have fought on the side of rebellion, and a Democratic duty to reward those who were so arrayed, by nominating a candidate for an important office, for the sole reason that he was wounded whilst fighting the battles of the "Lost Cause," and without any regard whatever as to his qualifications for the position. It appears that this action threatens to seriously disturb the party in that State. EX-Governor BRAMLETTE has entered a vigorous protest against the nomination, and several other prominent members of the party, who were not in the rebel army, assert that they will not vote for the nominee, but will support any good man in opposition to him, without regard to party. We should be pleased to learn the views of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* concerning this matter, closely related as it is to another important subject which our contemporary recently discussed with so much eloquence and emphasis.

WE HAVE no hesitancy whatever in pronouncing as untrue the New York *Herald's* statement that Congressman ELLIOT, of South Carolina, who is the colored people's candidate for Governor of that State, boasts that if he can get control of it he will "turn the cradle of the slaveholders' rebellion into the asylum of the slave," thereby making the State uninhabitable for the whites. Mr. ELLIOT has proved himself to be no less true a friend to the white people of South Carolina than to his own race, neither disguising the faults of the latter, nor ignoring the virtues of the former. He is the peer of any man in the Palmetto State in point of ability, and would, as Governor, be likely to administer the affairs of the Commonwealth with dignity and impartiality.

THERE is a lively competition going on at Washington between the numerous white and colored candidates for the postmastership at Alexandria, Virginia, made vacant by the recent death of NICHOLAS P. TRIEST, well known as the negotiator of the Treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo. The colored voters of Alexandria have petitioned the President to appoint C. F. R. WINDSOR, who served in the rebel army during the war, but accepted the situation in good faith at its close.

Judicial Salaries.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An article of rather dubious origin appears in the *Dispatch* in favor of the increase of judicial salaries. Indeed, it is the usual course in our day, as perhaps it has always been, that whenever a scheme of private interest is to be promoted, it has to be "written up" in the newspapers. This may or may not be the case in regard to the *Dispatch's* article; but some things in it are calculated to make a wrong impression.

It argues inferentially that high salaries are necessary to obtain first-class judges. Nothing is further from the fact. Whenever the salary exceeds a fair and proper compensation for the services rendered, the office becomes attractive to politicians and demagogues, and is sought after in the same fierce spirit and by the same class of men who canvass so violently for profitable city and county offices. Make the judgeship an object to be sought on account of its pecuniary advantages, and you attract to it the corrupt, bold lawyer who carries his point by political intrigue, and you drive off the learned and able and upright who are always of the modest and unobtrusive class. New York, in this way, has destroyed the character of her judiciary; and no better proof of it need be adduced than the *Dispatch's* own illustration. It shows that our Mayor gets from $25,000 to $30,000, and asks "why, then, should our judges get so little?" Very well, allow your judges as inordinate salaries as you do your Mayor, and you will get men for judges of the same type. Generally, you will get cunning, blatant demagogues, as you will make the prize so great, and the competition so fierce, that the better by thy competitors will be driven off. I don't see that high salaries increase official worth about Municipal Hall.

The article in the *Dispatch* is in error also, when it speaks of many lawyers at the bar obtaining incomes as large as ten thousand dollars per year from their practice. This is a great mistake. Of course many lawyers desire it to be understood they have large incomes; it adds to their prestige, and gains also. A very few do obtain pretty good incomes from their practice, but they are by no means the right material for judges. The right material for a judge is the well read, quiet, unassuming lawyer, of sound judgment and high integrity. Such, indeed, make very little show at the bar, and are never in the receipt of very large emoluments from their practice. The present incubus of our county courts are pretty much of this type, and I will venture to affirm the books of none of them will show the actual cash receipts of a professional income of $6,000 before leaving the bar; and many others of the same class now at the bar, would adorn the bench, but are too modest to put themselves forward, would make a very valuable charge, peculiarly, in exchanging their practice at the bar for a fixed salary of $5,000 on the bench. Let me mention but a few among the many at the bar here who would adorn any bench, and who are not at all of the sky-rocket class who obtain those very large emoluments by their forensic efforts. N. P. Fetterman, Thomas MacConnell, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Todd, Mr. Negley and Mr. Geyer are specimens of the class from whom judges might profitably be chosen.

Then, it is another mistake to suppose that judicial labors are as severe as those of practicing attorneys. On the contrary, the judge sits at his ease and hears the causes brought before him, without any of the anxiety and worriment which the lawyers suffer who try those causes. It is true that in former times, as we are told, our judges did have hard work. Judge McClure, for instance, when he transacted the entire business of the court now presided over by three; and Judges Grier and Shaler, and others of the old District Court, did have hard work. They perhaps worked because they had comparatively small salaries, as it is always found that among officials, as with other people, the disposition to work diminishes in proportion to the increase of their incomes; and indeed the country judges generally have to work. For instance, the writer happened to spend a week, a short time ago, in the Westmoreland County Court, and was surprised to find the judge opened court at half-past eight o'clock A. M. and only adjourned at six in the evening; thus holding a session of nearly ten hours each day during the whole week, allowing only an hour's recess for dinner at noon. This was performing good service to the public. The jurors and witnesses and parties were not kept loitering about the court house for five or six hours each day at the public expense, and then sent home, as is the custom in cities.

The argument of making the salary sufficient to enable the judge to accumulate a fund to retire on is also fallacious. If the public is bound to support during life every judge who volunteers to accept office—who, indeed, invariably seeks the office—then better pension them off when too old to serve. The idea of judges not being able to live respectably on a $5,000 salary is all bosh. Look at the salaries which our professors in our colleges and high schools, and our ministers of the gospel and physicians, and hundreds in the legal profession get, who live respectably on far less than five thousand per annum.

In short, we should by all means have the right kind of men for judges; but heaping high salaries upon them is the very surest way to get the wrong men, and the surest way to fill the office with the scheming political lawyer, who seeks it for its profits. We should allow our judges fair compensation for their services; and the best evidence in the world that present salaries afford sufficient compensation is that hundreds of right minded men now fill the office, and hundreds of others are always at hand and glad to accept it.

For some years past the increasing of salaries and creation of new places for office holders have been exceedingly popular with those in State and municipal affairs by whom we are governed. Everything, too, in the way of import and collection of taxes has been made a specialty by our politicians; and all manner of provisions to render office-holding exceedingly pleasant and profitable has been attended to. Legislation has of late been all for the officials, and not for the people. The people's interests are entirely ignored, because the professional politician, and not the people, who now give political promotion and advancement to office. It will be well, therefore, for the people to observe closely how far their representatives at Harrisburg respect the taxpayers' interests in the present movement for extravagant judicial salaries.

ANTI HUMBUG.

THE technical journals are having a smal war among themselves. The *Engineering and Mining Journal* ascertained and published the plan of the Eastern coal companies to raise the price of coal, and now the other journals are attacking it for having committed a breach of etiquette.

IT IS rumored in England that the Prince Imperial will enter France immediately on attaining his majority, which is at hand, there being no ground on which such a resolution could be opposed.

A St. Paul locomotive recently threw a man one hundred and eighty feet through a trestle work bridge and didn't hurt him, which is another recommendation for the Western climate.

BEAUTIFUL SLUSH

"Oh, the slush, the beautiful slush,
Mix'd with the mud in a savory mush,
Soaking thro' rubbers, and gaiters, and shoes,
Tempting to suicide, sorrow and blues!
Visions remorseful o'er memory rush—
Once I was soft as the beautiful slush.

"Once I believed in committees of health;
Once I had visions of fairly-won wealth;
Sweetly I trusted inspectors of streets,
Guiltlessly thoughtless of sinecure beats;
Never conceiving the whitewashing brush
That can beautify blackest political slush.

"Oh, the slush, the beautiful slush!
Even a pavement inspector might blush;
Even a mermaid might murmur her hate
If doomed to a worse than amphibious fate;
Ever to paddle, and jostle, and crush,
Half drowned in the beautiful city-made slush."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

And now Rome is to have street cars!

History does not show a parallel to the efforts now making in the West to suppress dram drinking.

The Pension Office is the only one, so far, in which the same number of clerks is allowed as before the new estimates were made.

If Congress was a little more practical and much less experimental in its business, the result would be more satisfactory to the people.

In Kansas hotels, if you call for a plate of Indian cakes, the waiter puts his hand to the side of his mouth, and sings out: "Modocs for one."

There is a degree of fine fitness in the name "Warmouth," given to a pet alligator, just received at Stamford, Connecticut, from New Orleans.

If the anti-rum crusaders invade New York the ladies are seriously advised to make their first visits to the clubs. That *would* create a sensation.

A general hetacomb of mayors is taking place in France. They are changed from merely political considerations, and for electoral purposes.

Rubinstein, the famous pianist, has just adopted a poor Boston girl, paid her expenses to Europe, and undertaken to secure her musical education.

The present staff of the British Museum embraces about four hundred persons. This patronage, heretofore under the charge of trustees, is to be transferred to the government.

In Germany great complaints are being made as to the constant emigration, which drains the country of its most valuable hands, and leaves behind socialists and agitators.

Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chintz bugs, and all crawling pests which infest our houses.

Now we know all about it! The Siamese twins were Xiphopages of the class of Teratsanacraditydma, and may be called, for short, Omphelophagus Xiphodidymus.

Motto for a certain Congressman:

"A man may cry 'church,' 'church,'
With no more piety than other people;
The Dawe's not reckoned a religious bird
Because it keeps a-cawing round a steeple."

The managers of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada have increased the pay of their brakemen twenty-five per cent., the increase to take effect from the first of the present month.

An Indiana man, with a turn for statistics, calculates that his faithful dog, ten years of age, has cost him $234 25 for hash and $25 for license. The dog is now for sale. Price, ten cents.

The *Christian Intelligencer* sensibly intimates that the majority of drunkards are made at home, in the domestic barrooms, and it gives advice to parents to put liquor of all kinds out of their homes.

The expenditures of the government for some time past have been so heavy that the Secretary of the Treasury has anticipated the quarterly funds of the Patent Office, and from other sources.

Red Wing, Minnesota, says it wants an agricultural implement manufactory, cabinet and furniture manufactory, marble works, glass works, soap factory, cheese factory, and carriage works.

A real estate agent in London has offered four prizes, amounting to fifteen hundred dollars, for the four best "poems" descriptive of his business. Pegasus was never so put into harness before.

The Japanese government has granted permission to foreign dealers in silkworms' eggs to travel without hindrance into the interior of the country, that they may trade directly with the cultivators.

Maine has virtually abrogated the death penalty, most of the time, for a good many years past, by never having the day set for a convicted murderer to be executed, and now she is going to abolish it altogether.

An Ohio woman, it is said, is at work upon a patent watch which will have hands so made and adjusted as to seize the wearer by the coat collar every evening about ten o'clock and walk him off home. She is married.

The Comptroller of the Currency is engaged in preparing a bill relating to special deposits; by which it will be understood at the time the deposit is made what the limit is for the safety of these deposits, so that no litigation can arise afterward.

A blind man of Iowa has just received letters patent for a new car coupler, by which cars can be coupled and uncoupled from the top, without the least danger to life or limb. It is said to be very perfect in its workings and simple in construction.

The Commissioner of Education has information from many parts of the country where the population is sparse, that there is a desire to introduce ambulatory schools, which are quite common in some parts of Europe, particularly in Norway and Sweden.

PERSONAL.

William M. Evarts has agreed to furnish a copy of the portrait by Earle of his grandfather, Roger Sherman, for a vacant panel in Independence Hall.

Faulding Centre, Ohio, boasts a hermit who has pre-empted one hundred acres of government land, lives on parched corn in a bark hut, never changes his clothes, and never washes his face.

That wonderful scholar, Mrs. Somerville, read Greek every morning before breakfast. After she had passed her ninetieth year she divided her time between the higher algebra, reading the poets and the newspapers, receiving friends and working with the needle without spectacles.

A man and wife who separated sixteen years ago, by mutual consent, have been re-married in Montgomery, Alabama. They had lived all the time in neighboring towns, but never met, nor had a daughter, born after the separation, ever seen her father until the day of the reconciliation and new marriage.

Miss Grant's engagement with Mr. Sartoris is generally understood as true. The young man, an Englishman, has a grandfather who obstinately stands between him and a fortune. The money was entailed on an older brother, who was thrown from a horse and killed. It is suggested that Mr. Sartoris buy that horse and give it John's grandfather!

During Col. Tom Scott's recent visit to St. Louis he was hailed on the street by a little bootblack with "Boss, have your boots shined?" The Colonel pleasantly shook his finger at him, saying, "My boy, I am no boss." The little waif swung his box over his shoulder, and, eyeing the great railroad king from head to foot, replied, "You're boss of yer boots, ain't yer?"

Susan has it; Dr. Susan Everett we mean. She rises to explain, and this is how she does it. Susan says, "says she:"

"Women who inhale and exhale correctly have more enthusiasm; they possess a fine carriage, provided they do not wear corsets. Because American women are enthusiastic, they are the handsomest women in the world. Foreign women, as a rule, become too stout, are too phlegmatic, too expressionless.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for March says that the worthy successor of Agassiz is his son Alexander, whose name is already acknowledged as a bright light in the old world and the new. His monograph recently published, won for him the first award of the Walker prize of $1,000 by the Boston Society of Natural History. He is to succeed his father in the Penikese School of Natural History. The Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., has also been placed under his charge.

Nast can do a neat thing when he tries. At Louisville, the other day, the young ladies of the Female High School invited him to call and caricature for their especial benefit. He was compelled to decline, but sent a unique and characteristic apology. It consisted of a sheet of writing paper, upon one end of which he drew a building some eleven inches in height, with the words, "To the Young Ladies of the Female High School." Below this was a picture of Thomas himself trying to get to the school, but restrained by a conductor pulling him towards a train of cars in the opposite direction. The train was labeled, "Franklin, Ind., Feb. 19," and the conductor was about to shout, "All aboard!" The sketch was made hastily with black ink, but was hugely humorous, and far more satisfactory than a note wherein Mr. Thomas vast would beg to acknowledge the flattering invitation, etc., etc.

The following paragraph from the third and last volume of Forster's "Life of Dickens," gives the real reason why the great novelist did not visit Chicago when he was in America:

About this time the terrible step was taken of avoiding Chicago—a circumstance that led to some angry comment at the time, stories floating into print that he had a sister, or some such relative, living in the Western metropolis in indigence, and that he was ashamed to visit the city in consequence; but we learn now that wretched health was the only reason. "The worst of it is," he writes, "that everybody one advises with has a monomania about Chicago. 'Good heavens, sir,' the great Philadelphia authority said to me this morning, 'if you don't read in Chicago the people will go into fits.' 'Well,' I answered, 'I would rather they went into fits than I did;' but he did not seem to see it at all."

WHISKY DRINKING AND CRIME.

A Paper from the Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary on the Influence of Whisky Drinking on Crime.

Mr. Burr, Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, asserted, in a speech in Columbus, a few nights ago, that of "the 945 prisoners who were that night confined in the penitentiary, not less than 600 were there because of intemperance, or through the influence of intoxicating liquors." This drew out a card from State Senator Marx, in which he claimed to show a discrepancy between the statement quoted above and those contained in Mr. Burr's annual reports. The latter gentleman published the following reply in the *State Journal* of the 23d instant:

This, Mr. Editor, was no "uncautious statement," but one made in deliberate, sober earnest; and as the result of forty years of observation, and nearly five years experience as Warden of the Penitentiary. Nor is it by any means an "exaggeration" of the facts in the case.

The discrepancies which the Hon. Senator finds between my statement and my official reports, are deduced from the table designating the "crimes of convicts received during the year," and are based upon the assumption that though crimes against person may be sometimes the result of intoxication, yet it is not to be supposed that this is the case as regards crimes against property, but that on the contrary, the very idea that such could be the case, is precluded. And, inasmuch as crimes against property largely exceed in number those against person, and by a still further series of presumptions and deductions, the honorable Senator comes to the grave conclusion that in but comparatively few instances has liquor anything to do with the commission of crime.

If this were true, it would certainly present the question in a very different light. But what are the facts? A drunken "bummer," who the liquor seller knows is out of money, and therefore can get no more drinks, gets terribly "dry." At night, after the shop is closed, he breaks through a back window, and steals a jug of whisky; goes into the nearest stable or shed; gets drunk, and lies down; is found there the next morning asleep; is arrested, convicted of burglary, and sent to the penitentiary. It was a crime against property. Had liquor nothing to do with it? Again, a fellow in a similar condition cannot find a whisky shop that he can get into, and get the thing that he wants; but he does get into some other establishment, and takes the change from the money drawer, or some article of property that he can pawn for a little money, and thus procure the means of gratifying his appetite; and similar results follow. Or one of your jovial fellows, that takes his "sprees," but has not as yet got quite so low down as the others, meets an old comrade, that he has not seen for a long time, and must needs "show him around." He goes to a livery stable, hires a horse and buggy, to take a ride; starts out, gets on a "tear," overstays his time, is pursued, found the next day at some cross-roads, or country village, drunk, and it may be offering to sell the horse and buggy; is arrested, convicted of horse-stealing, and sent to the penitentiary. Another is on a "spree," has spent all of his money, must have more, forges the name of his employer to an order for ten dollars, in order to raise means to continue his revel; is arrested and sent to the penitentiary. These are all crimes against property. Had liquor nothing to do with them?

These, Mr. Editor, are not *imaginary cases*, but each is substantially the history of men now in the penitentiary. And I am safe in saying that similar cases may be numbered at least by the score.

An examination of our records, as to the personal habits of those who come to the penitentiary, shows the following as the result: Out of 1,495 men (women not included) who have been received into the prison since it has been under my charge, 946 were intemperate, 118 moderate drinkers, and 50 beer drinkers, leaving 381 who claimed to be temperate. And here permit to say, that the idea that "criminals as a class are inclined to excuse themselves for offenses by throwing the blame on whisky," is decidedly a novel one. Just the opposite is the truth of the matter. Human nature is the same in a man, after he has been convicted of crimes, that it was before. And about the last thing that a man is willing to admit ever, is the fact that he is a drunkard. This disposition is sometimes amusingly illustrated: In examining a man as to his previous history and habits, when asked whether he was intemperate, he answers very promptly, "Oh, no." "Did you never drink?" "Oh, yes, I drank sometimes, but was not intemperate at all." By and by the question comes: "What led you into the commission of the crime for which you are sent here?" "Well"—he stammers and hesitates a while—finally, out comes the answer, "I was drunk." The records of this and every other prison in the land, show conclusively that a large majority of the inmates are those who have grown up without any proper moral training. They were educated in saloons and dramshops; followed the example of the frequenters of such places; it was there they contracted those habits that made them thieves, burglars, robbers and pick-pockets. The fact that they are such, is the legitimate fruit of the training they received in these schools of vice.

If you, Mr. Editor, have occasion to seek an interview with any gentleman of character, standing and repute in your community, do you think of going to a saloon to look for him? Is that the place where you expect to find any pure, upright, honest man? But if the police of your city are on the lookout for a thief, a black-leg, or a criminal of any sort, are not these the very first places where they set their watch, and where, in all probability, they will find their man? Are not such characters naturally as much at home in such places as a duck is in the water?

Is there no significance in these facts? And in view of them, is the assertion that crime is largely the result of these causes an "incautious statement?"

Destroy the liquor traffic in the land, and I will give bonds that the number of the inmates of your penitentiary shall be diminished by more than *six hundred*, as soon as the sentences of those now here shall have expired, and the inmates of your poor houses in an equal proportion.

R. BURR.

TOO MUCH FROU-FROU.

Theodore Thomas Administers a Merited Rebuke to Late-Comers.

Last evening at the Thomas concert a large number of well-dressed individuals were tardy, and the "Ossian Overture," which opened the programme, was partially performed to an accompaniment of rustling silks and creaking patent-leathers. The ushers had been given strict orders to seat no one during the progress of a number, and the disturbance was increased by obstreperous fashionables, who persisted in pushing down aisles and comparing the empty chairs with the number on their coupon. But just as the orchestra was passing into the andante, Mr. Thomas rapped vigorously with his baton on the stand before him, and whirling face to the front, exclaimed indignantly:

"This can not be; I can not play like this. I will wait until the ladies and gentlemen are seated"—and the maestro stamped off the stand. It is calculated that five millions of money was represented by a number of embarrassed groups which stood in the different aisles. In full prominence near the center of the hall stood a millionaire grocer and his talented wife. In the left of the balcony a dashing young capitalist, who said he made his income of $1,000 per day, was surrounded by a group of handsome ladies and gentlemen of his party. In the center of the rear balcony a millionaire lumber dealer, with his father and mother in law, dropped abruptly into the most convenient seats, and near him was a handsome Board of Trade man with his embarrassed escort, who wore brown grey-grain, trimmed with black velvet. Early attendance and less frou-frou will be expected from these parties hereafter.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

Fairmont has a new paper—the *Index* edited by Major William Cooper.

Wheeling brewers report a largely increased demand for beer since the approach of the whisky-zootic.

Moundsville has voted $10,000 to aid in establishing a rolling mill in that place. There were but eight votes against the donation.

Wheeling has a "man in the iron mask" mystery. He works on the chain-gang, but allows no one near his face.

The *Register* says: The Belmont Mill boys are going to see what can be done in the way of nail cutting this week. As a sort of a start off, William Peters cut 131 kegs of six inch spikes yesterday. In five hours and twenty minutes he had cut 68 kegs, and in five hours and fifty-five minutes 72 kegs. At 33 o'clock he had 100 kegs out.

If the editor of the *World* were called upon to plead to the charge of murdering the King's English, the court would sit and starve to death while waiting for him to amplify the word "guilty" into oceans of verbosity.

The Fancies of the Sick.

A diseased imagination is the usual concomitant of a torpid stomach. There is no complaint to which humanity is subject, which dyspeptic does not at different times suppose that he has, or is about to have. The only way to dismiss the interfering mind of these fancies, which are realities to him, is to infuse life and vigor into his digestive organs, and the most potent preparation for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There is no affection of the stomach, no irregularity of the liver or constipation of the bowels, consequent upon indigestion, for which it is not an absolute specific. During the twenty-five years of its history, it has stood a tonic and alterative of America, when the standard tonic and alterative of America, millions of dyspeptics have recovered their health and the capacity to enjoy life by the aid of this wholesome and searching vegetable preparation. As an assimilant and an anti-bilious agent, a remedy for lassitude, debility, nervousness and morbid fancies, there has never been anything comparable to it in any age or country.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$775,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Scots of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presid

A. A. McCARTY,
NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER.
WANTED,
MORTGAGES,
AND
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 24, 1874.

The local money market exhibits few changes, and borrowers in good standing are readily accommodated with money. From indications now apparent there will be little change toward tightness in money circles during the spring, unless there is such a demand for manufactured goods as will set the mills at work.

—The high water has given another opportunity to the coal men to make a shipment to the already overloaded markets of Cincinnati and Louisville. The winter has been so open and the stage of water so good that operators, much against their will, have been compelled to ship coal almost continuously. The result has been that prices have been unusually low, the market has been drained of stocks, bringing down thus the rates of towing, until the amount realized from taking out a good tow will hardly pay the expenses of the trip. As a natural result the coal men are not flush of money, although having plenty of paper of Cincinnati and Louisville parties to offer for discount.

In this connection we may mention that there is said to be quite a batch of coal paper in circulation, with indorsements of Cincinnati parties said to be forged—in hands of "street dealers" in paper on Water street. From the character of those interested, we presume the matter will be "arranged."

—At a meeting of the creditors of S. McClean & Co., held to-day at the office of Register Harper, the assignee in the case made a full report of the condition of the estate, which indicates that the creditors will be losers to a very small percentage of their claims. A dividend of ten per cent. was ordered.

—The redistribution of the currency has been the leading topic in financial matters. The Comptroller of the Currency, in his report to Congress, gives a table exhibiting the apportionment of the whole amount of circulation now authorized by law ($354,000,000) to the different States, upon the basis of population and wealth, as given by the census returns of 1870. It also the amount outstanding and authorized, and the excess and deficiency. By this table it appears that Pennsylvania has already an excess of circulation of $3,462,564, so that, should the proposition to increase the nation's currency by a new issue of [$46,000,000 become a law, it would afford no new banking facilities to this State.

The excessive circulation held by the New England banks is $70,690,026, and by those of the Middle States $9,416,503. The deficiency of the Southern States is $51,271,834, of the Western $21,423,811, and of the Territories $7,926,548.

If the new issue of forty-six millions of national currency is to be apportioned on the basis of wealth and population, the whole of it will be done to the South and West.

Should the law of July 12, 1870, withdrawing twenty-five millions of circulation from the New England States be enforced, the amount would nearly fill the apportionment due to the States now having a deficiency. Concerning the effect the enforcement of this law would have on the banks immediately interested, the Boston *Advertiser* gives the following lucid demonstration:

We believe that the bill involves serious injury to nobody. The banks which are to lose a part of th ir circulation will be slightly, but not greatly, affected. The last are the class on one of our Boston banks—the Merchants—and observe what the effect upon it would be. The bank had deposited bonds as security for circulation, according to the last report, of a face value of $1,800,000, and had received $1,800,000 in currency. To secure the latter sum it must retain twenty-five per cent. in specie or legal tenders as reserve. Estimating the average rate of interest on loans at six per cent. the bank's profit on $1,800,000 invested in five per cents would stand thus:

Interest on $1,800,000 in bonds	$90,000
Premium at 12 per cent.	10,800
	$100,800
Interest on 75 per cent. of $1,600,000	96,000
	$196,800
Less 1 per cent. tax on circulation	16,000
Net profits on $1,800,000	$180,000

being a most exactly ten per cent. on this part of its capital, if the bonds were originally bought at par in currency. We will now suppose that circulation is withdrawn until the bank has but $900,000 left. Bonds to the value of $1,460,000, to put it in round numbers, will then be returned. These will sell, at present prices, for $1,635,450. The account will then stand thus:

Interest on $1,635,450	$132,276
Interest on $540,000 in bonds	27,000
Premium at 12 per cent.	2,040
	19,040
Interest on 75 per cent. of $306 000	15,360
	$169,676
Less 1 per cent. tax on circulation	3,060
	$166,616

showing a total loss of only $14,184, which, on the capital of the Merchants' National bank, would be less than one-half of one per cent. This is an extreme case, and hardly any other bank in the country would suffer so much proportionately. And we may say that even in this case, if the bank were to receive nine per cent. interest on loans, the loss would be reduced to $8,500, while ten per cent. interest would still reduce it to $3,000. We may take it for granted, then, that the proposed withdrawal will not work great hardship to any bank, and in the majority of cases its effect will b hardly felt.

Nor neither will it hurt the public. On the contrary, New England will have actually more money after the withdrawal than before. The principle that money must go where it is due cannot be disputed. Let the Western and Southern States issue the currency, if they want, it will speedily find its way to the commercial centers. And the proposed redistribution will hasten the process.

We can illustrate this by the case already selected. At present the Boston merchants have the use of $1,800,000 on the $1,800,000 of United States bonds deposited by the Merchants' National bank—that is, seventy-five per cent. of the circulation. After redistribution they would have the use of $1,635,450, set free by the sale of these bonds, which, being a part of the capital of the bank, requires no reserve to be kept; and of $229,500, seventy-five per cent. of the circulation left to the bank, being a total of $1,865,000, or fifty per cent. more than before. The bonds to be returned and sold to proposing bankers in the West and South represent a certain amount of capital now invested to be set free. What we gain the others will lose. Is it proposed that a New York bank with a capital of a quarter of a million in Atlanta, the corporation must use currency to the last amount of its capital to buy bonds at present prices, $220,150 worth of bonds. It will receive $198,675 in currency, against which it must hold a reserve of $29,801.25. Thus for its outlay of $250,000 it really gets usable circulation to the amount only $168,873 75. The difference is one of course to the bank that sold the bonds on which the circulation of the Atlanta bank is based.

—The following tables show the prices of gold, government bonds, and railway stocks, at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113½	113
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	120¾	120⅝
5-20s, 1862	118⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1864	120¼	120⅛
5-20s, 1865	120⅞	120⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	119¼	119
5-20s, 1867, coupons	120¾	120½
5-20s, 1868	120	119¾
10-40s, registered	113½	113½
10-40s, coupons	116½	116¼
Currency 6s	116¾	116⅝
Currency 6s	114¾	114⅝

February 24, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Canton	72	72	72	72	72	72
Western Union Tele'h	76¾	76¾	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
Adams Express		97		97		
Wells Fargo Express		97½		97½		
American Express		64¾		64¾		
United States Express						
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Michigan Central	98	98	98			
Michigan Southern	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Illinois Central				104		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				93		
Chicago & Northwestern	56¾	56¾	56⅝	56		56⅛
Do Preferred						
Rock Island	107¾	107	107	107	107	107
St. Paul	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
Do Preferred						
Wabash	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜		51⅜
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½		
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾		32¾
Union Pacific	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝		
Chicago and Alton ex-div	108		108½			
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾		
Harlem	131¾		131¾			131¾
Panama	12		12			

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	51½
Penna. Coal	96
Reading	57¼
United Co.'s N. J.	124¾
Oil Creek	17
Lehigh Valley	60
A. V. R. R. 7'30	92
Central Transportation, bid	43¾
Empire Transportation, bid	50
P., C. & St. Louis 7s	69½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, February 24, 1874.

REMARKS—The markets show few if any changes worthy of special mention. It is evident, however, that a change for the better is being quietly inaugurated, and that with the advent of spring—now near at hand—a "coming" trade will be witnessed in every department of business.

The rivers are yet full almost to overflowing, thus furnishing an outlet for Pittsburgh manufactured articles, coal, &c., to western and southern ports, to say nothing of the sugar, molasses, rice &c., &c., that will be received from below.

The flour market is weak at the following figures: Spring wheat, $4@5 50; red winter wheat, $4@6 50; white wheat $5@6. Rye flour, $5 50@5 75.

The grain market remains unchanged. Receipts are comparatively light, the mills taking all good lots offered.

The grocery market is reported more active, but does not exhibit that degree of life and activity we would be glad to see.

The bacon and provision market is reported fair for the season, and dealers seem pleased with the present situation of things and are hopeful for the future.

Owing to the condition of the roads in the country, and other causes too numerous to mention, the supply of choice butter is still short of the demand. Eggs do.

Below will be found the receipts of produce by rail and river, for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	2,800	Apples, bbls	908
Cheese, bbls	50	Corn, sks	1,422
Wheat, sks	1,150	Barley, sks	776
Oats, sks	991	Oats, sks	1,378
Rye, sks	21	Bacon, lbs	22,000
Potatoes, bush	230		

We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1874.

REMARKS—We have to report a very dull market, there being no sales reported at Parker's or any other point in the oil regions since our last issue. This is altogether an unusual occurrence, and one that don't often occur; but such is the situation, nevertheless. In the absence of sales we can only give the asking rate.

PARKER'S.

Market dull; Union $1 90, United $1 85 @ bbl. For prices at other points see dispatches.

REVISED.

The market was devoid of animation; prices the same as the day previous; 13½c free on cars at works up the car load.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; S. W. quoted at 14¾c spot; March 14¾@15c; April 15¼@15¾c.

New York—Market inactive; 15c bid for last half March; 16¾c for April.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet and unchanged: city $1 75, country $1 70.

NEW YORK, February 24, closing $1.—Market a little firmer and trade quiet. Crude in bulk, 2,000 bbls, sold at 7¾c. Refined in bond this month, 15¾c asked; 15¾c bid last half March; April 15¾c. Cases 21@21¾c. Naphtha 8¾c. Philadelphia contracts, 3,000 bbls refined sold at 15¾c; quoted at 14¾c.

No market published in Titusville this morning.

PARKER'S, February 24.—Market dull and but little doing; United pipe, $1 Seal 99; other lines, $1 80@2.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 24.—Market very quiet at $1 90@1 95.

HOLGATE, February 24.—Market quiet and no business yet; held at $1 85.

OIL CITY, February 24.—Market weak at $1 90@1 95.

TITUSVILLE, February 24.—Market not opened yet, but about $1 90@1 92½.

TIDIOUTE, February 24.—Market quiet at $1 80 at 85c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; S. W. spot 14¾c; crude 11¾c; cases 20c; sales none; futures: first half March 14¾c; last half do 15c; first half April 15¾c; last half do 15¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Vesta O W	468
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam O W	148
Stevenson	Peerless	637
McKelvey	Cosmos O W	474
McKelvey	Cosmos O W	458
Stevenson	Citizens O W	619
Tack	Citizens O W	471

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	468	Citizens O W	1,000
Sunbeam O W	148	By river	17,039
Peerless O W	637	Shipped to Steuben	
Cosmos O W	932	ville	4,000
Total			24,314

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. G. R. and P. C. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 23, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Co	Tack Bros, Phila	223

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

February 23.—Pig iron have formed a dull and heavy market, with no demand for consumption, on account of the suspension of work in all Southwestern manufactories, while dealers are not offering such concessions in prices as to stimulate speculation. Mill irons are held firm, but other grades are weak.

Iron manufactures have been distributed quite freely, and prices have ruled firmer at a uniform range. It appears that the liberal reduction in wages regarded probable recently will not be made by the manufacturers.

Pig iron—We quote as follows:

Extra No 1	$41@42
No 1 C. C. pig iron	40@41
No 2 foundry	34@35
No 3 foundry	32@33
No 1 Tennessee foundry	38@39
No 2 foundry	32@34
No 3 or mill	30@31
No 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	38@39
No 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	35@36
No 3 or mill foundry Missouri Red S	30@31
C C Car-wheel Iron	
Ohio Hecla	65@
No. 1 Red river cold blast	57@
No. 2 Red river and Cottage	51@
Nos. 3 and 4 Red river and Cottage	47@
Nos. 5 and 6, or white iron	42@
C C Tennessee Car-wheel	
No. 1 Dover cold-blast	56@58
No. 2 Dover cold-blast	56@58
White and mottled	56@58

—Courier-Journal.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron ore and pig iron, and lead and zinc ore for the week ending Saturday, February 21, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Pig. Ore. Tons.	Shipments. Pig. Ore. Tons.
St. L. and I. M. R. W.	490 465	....
A. and T. P. R. W. for St. Louis	10	....
A. and P. R.W. for Carondelet	020	....
C. A. and St. L. R. W.	40	....
St. L., T. and I. R. W.	20 110	160 .....
St. L., T. H. & I. R. W.	50	10 .....
O. and M. R. W.	100	150 .....
St. L., B. & S. Ills. R. W.	190	30 .....
Total tons	1,615 1,517	430 91
Week previous	1,510 645	350 240
Lead by A. and P. R. W	....	....
Zinc ore do	150	.....
Bacon do	50	.....

—*St. Louis Republican.*

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

February 23—We quote Pittsburgh at 14@, retail at 19@24c by the barge load or short, Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy at 12@14c, Kentucky, 12@14c per bush retail, and Anthracite at $10@10 50 per ton from yard.

CINCINNATI.

February 23—The market is firm but quiet at 9c per bushel for Youghiogheny afloat. We quote the retail rates for Ohio river at 19c; Kanawha river, 13c; Youghiogheny, 14c; Indiana canal, 20c, and Kanawha cannel, 23@24c, d-livered to consumers. Anthracite is steady at $11 per ton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 24, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 spring $1 19@1 19¼; No 2 do $1 17; regular $1 17¾ fresh cash, $1 17¾@1 18 seller March, $1 20¾ seller April; No 3, $1 12¾@1 13¼. Corn dull and unsettled: No 2 mixed 57¾@57¾c cash, 57¾@57¾c seller March, 58¾c seller April. Oats steady with moderate demand at 43¾c cash, 43¾c March, 43¾@44c April; steady with moderate demand; No 1 regular 52c; fresh 51¾@52c. Barley dull and nominal; No 1 $1 05; No 2, $1 53.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14 05 cash, $14 10 March, $14 35@14 40 April. Lard dull at 9¾c cash. Bulk shoulders dull at 4¾c cash loose, 5¾c packed; sides steady; short rib middles 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Bacon firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market steady at 94c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, February 24.—Cattle—Receipts, including reported arrival, 1,000 head, generally of inferior grades. Market for fair dull and sluggish, owners held stock at strong last week's prices; buying grades sold off for 1@2c decline; not sufficient done to establish prices.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,800 head; market fair for fat; opened; buyers and sellers 25c apart; apparently transactions were 251 Ohio sheep, averaging 83 to 90 lbs, at $5 25, and 231 Indiana sheep, averaging 64 to 85 lbs, at $4 75@5 12½.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,300 head; total for the week 8,500, against the same number last week. Market very dull, buyers hanging off; but few heavy hogs in pens; Yorkers, $5 @ 5 05; heavy hogs, $5 10@5 30.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour dull and lower; superfine Western and State $5 90@5 75; common to good $5 @6 75; good to choice $6 80@7 20. White wheat 5@7c lower; heavy and lower; No 2 spring $1 50@1 52; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 54@1 55; No. 1 spring $1 56@1 57. Rye quiet at $1 02@1 03. Barley and malt dull, easier; new Western mixed 74@78c; new do 74@78c; State 75@80c; two-rowed unchanged. Corn 2@3c lower. Coffee, rice and eggs unchanged. Sugar dull at 7¾@7¾c. Pork firmer at $16 00. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles heavy at 8.7-16@8¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 9½c. Butter firm; Western 25@33c. Cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Wheat dull and unsettled at 40@1 43. Corn quiet and steady at 58@62c. Oats quiet and steady at 46@ 53c. Rye steady with moderate demand at $1 01. Barley firm and unchanged at $1 40@1 45. Pork quiet and steady at 58@62c. Oats quiet and steady at 46@ 53c. Rye steady with moderate demand at $1 01. Barley firm and unchanged at $1 40@1 45. Lard quiet; steam 8¾@8.11-16c; kettle 8¾@9c. Bulk meats steady, with moderate demand; shoulders 5¾@5¾c spot, 6c seller April; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 7¾@7¾c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm at 6¾@8¾@8¾@8¾c, outside rates for packed. Hogs dull and nominal, quality of offerings poor; $4 95 @5 25 at 70; heavy $5 40@5 65; receipts 1,800; shipments 1,600. Whisky quiet at 95c.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—All grades firmer. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 56@58c; extra 55@56c; medium 52@53c; coarse 45@50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 50@53c; medium 52@53c; coarse 45@ 50c. Combing washed fleece; combing unwashed 42¾@43c; Canada combing 42@45c. Fine unwashed 25@28¾c; coarse and medium washed 35@ 38c; tub washed 54@57½c. Extra and merino pulled 45@50c; No 1 superfine pulled 45@50c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Trade movement sluggish with manufacturers' agents, but jobbing branches more active. Cotton goods steady in price, and in moderate request from first hands. Cottonades in better demand. Prints, fancy shirtings and percales doing well. Worsted dress goods active. Fine fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings in moderate request, but other woolen goods quiet.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 44; No. 2, do @ $1 19¾. Oats steady, with moderate demand; 39½ @ 40¾c. Corn quiet; No 2 mixed 56¾c. Rye quiet; No 1, 79½c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No 2, $1 75.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; amber Michigan $1 48@1 48¾; seller March $1 49; seller May $1 57. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 63¾c; seller May 70c; no grade, new, 57c. Oats dull and prices unsettled.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 24.—Cotton closed easy; good ordinary 13@13¾c; low middling 14¾@14¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn active at 76@77c. Oats active at 50c. Pork steady at $16. Lard steady at 9¾@10c. Bulk meats dull at 6@6¾@8¾@8¾c. Bacon dull at 7¾@9¾c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 24.—Flour quiet; western superfine $5@5 25. Wheat quiet at $1 45@1 47. Corn quiet at 71c. Oats quiet at 55@56c. Rye dull at 92@ 94c. Provisions nominal. Butter firm and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at 90c. Coffee nominal at 22@25c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—Corn quiet; yellow 85c. Hay dull; prime $18; choice $20. Molasses—receipts small and quality poor; prime 66c; strictly prime 70c. Whisky dull; Louisiana 99c; Cincinnati $1 02. Cornmeal low at $3 40. Others unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Hogs—Receipts 1,420 head; none offered alive; dressed a shade firmer with a fraction advance on light weights, closing at $6 72@7 50 for city, and $6 @6 75 for Western.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 24.—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour and wheat quiet. Corn 72@74c. Oats 61@65c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Sugar cured hams 12@12½c. Whisky 94@95c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Flour active; superfine $5@5 90. Wheat quiet; No 1 Red $1 69@1 75. Corn 70 @75c. Oats dull at 58@59c. Whisky steady at $1.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 24.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand at 13¾@13¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky 99c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, February 24.—Wheat dull and easier; No 1 Milwaukee $1 57. Corn quiet at 89c. Barley quiet and offered at $2 05.

THE competition between the two Grafton packets and the Colossal and the regular Keokuk boats is spirited, and freights are carried at any price that can be obtained. One packet brought into St. Louis 26 tons, for which she collected $2 50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1874.

MONEY

easy at 4@5 per cent.

STERLING

dull at $4 84@4 84¾ for sixty days, and $4 87¼@4 88 for sight.

GOLD

stronger, advancing to and closing at 113. Carrying rates 2@4, and for borrowing flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $120,000. Clearings $46,000,000. Exports of produce for the week, $6,488,305. Customs receipts, $517,000.

GOVERNMENTS

steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120½	5-20s, '67	120¾
5-20s, '62	117½	5-20s, '68	119¾
5-20s, '64	120	10-40s	116¾
5-20s, '65	120¾	New 5s	114¾
5-20s, '65, new	119¼	Currency 6's	116¾

STATE BONDS

quiet; Tennessees strong.

Missouri	96	Virginia, old	36
Tennessee, old	91	North Carolina, old	36
Tennessee, new	91	North Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	42		

STOCKS

dull and featureless throughout the day, and without any marked change, except in Atlantic and Pacific preferred, which declined from 99¾ to 98¾. The principal business confined to Western Union, Lake Shore and Union Pacific. Sales between ten and two o'clock 59,000 shares, of which 12,500 were Western Union, 12,000 Union Pacific, 12,500 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Atlantic and Pacific preferred.

Canton	74	St. Paul preferred	73¾
W. U. Telegraph	76¾	Toledo & Wabash	51¾
Quicksilver	31¾	Do preferred	51¾
Adams Express	96¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	97	Terre Haute	19
American Express	64¾	Do preferred	39
U. S. Express	72	Chicago and Alton	108¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	Do preferred	109
New York Central	104¾	Ohio and Mississippi	32¾
Erie	25¾	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	80¾
Do preferred	56	Burlington & Quincy	111¾
Harlem	131¾	Lake Shore	81¾
Do preferred	135	Panama	213¾
Michigan Central	98	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh	87¾	Union Pacific	34¾
Northwestern	56¾	Central Pacific bonds	96
Do preferred	75	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Rock Island	107¾	Hartford and Erie	1¾
New Jersey Central	106¾	Delaware and Lack	110¾
St. Paul	40¾	Bankers' bills	4 88

—Ex-dividend.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Russia	February 25	Liverpool.
Gunpdc	February 25	Glasgow.
Holsatia	February 26	Hamburg.
Victoria	February 28	Glasgow.
City of Brooklyn	February 28	Liverpool.
Adriatic	February 28	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	February 28	Cardiff.

FROM BOSTON.

Atlas	February 28	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Vanderhaid	February 25	Liverpool.
Kenilworth	February 26	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R.	CHANGE —OR—	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	30	9	N.E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	42	6	E.	Fair.
Davenport	6	11	N.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	4	2	Calm.	Fair.
Keokuk	3	8	N.	Cloudy.
Louisville	21	6	E.	Fair.
Nashville	26	0	N.E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	14	0	N.W.	Clear.
Shreveport	22	6	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	19	1	N.E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30	5	N.E.	Lt. rain.

D. O'LEARY,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 24, 1874.

River falling slowly with about ten feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 27 degrees at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 24, 1874.

River stationary, with twenty-four feet of water. Departed—Mallie Ragon, for Parkersburg, at 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, at 3 P. M.; Wild Duck and barges, for St Louis at 6 P. M. Weather clear and cold.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—River forty-three feet six inches and rising. Arrived—Ed. Hobson, Wheeling; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—R. J. Hobson, Wheeling; Pat Rogers, Memphis. Passed—Ed. Hobbs and Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh to St. Louis. Clear and cold.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 24.—Weather clear. Mercury 25 to 28 degrees. River thirty-six feet, and rising one and a half inches an hour. Port List: Down—Mary Ament, Sam Brown and Fred Wilson with barges, Oakland, and Grand Lake No 2, Bearless and barges, Lawrence, Indiana, Tarascon, Quickstep, Up—Arkansas Belle, Fayette, Mary Houston, John Kilgour, Red Cloud, Arlington, Memphis, generally with good trips. Business active.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 24.—River falling, with thirty-six feet on the shoals. Weather fair and cold. Arrived—Laura Davis, St. Louis. Departed—Davis, St. Louis; Ella R. Hughes and Snippers Own, Upper Cumberland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 24.—Arrived—Idlewild, Evansville; City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Hogler, Arkansas River; Fayette City, New Orleans. Left up, Memphis. River risen two feet five inches. Cloudy and cold.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 24.—River rising rapidly. Weather cloudy and cold, with indications of snow. Arrived—Ella, White river; Belle Peoples, Arkansas; Andy Baum, Cincinnati. Departed—Belle Texas, Red Stuff; Legal Tender, White river; Minnesota, Cincinnati; Colorado, St. Louis; Capital City, Vicksburg.

New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—Arrived—John B. Maude, Memphis. Departed—Thompson Dean, cincinnati. The steamer Lolawana, from Camden for New Orleans, with about one thousand bales of cotton, sunk at Pomeroy bar, in the Cumberland river. The boat is probably a total loss; valued at $16,000. The cargo can be saved in a damaged condition. Cloudy and cool.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Hector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donadson	Geneva.

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Hector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Marshall	Nashville.
Mary Davage	Batchelor	St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA fourteen feet six inches and rising.

THE marks last evening indicated fourteen feet six inches and rising slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant. Trade on the landing is improving.

THE Argosy went on the docks Saturday.

THE Rover will load for St. Louis and will have dispatch.

THE Messenger, Captain Cox, will probably load for Nashville.

THE Jacket Juniata is announced for Cincinnati on Saturday.

STEAMBOAT tonnage for St. Louis is largely in excess of freights.

THE towboat J. C. Risher is en route for this city with a tow of empty barges.

THE Governor Allen was to have been sold at New Orleans last Wednesday noon.

THE Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, left for Zanesville with a good trip.

COMMODORE GRAY'S Ironsides will follow the Esperanza for the Upper Mississippi.

THE Ironsides, with eight barges of freight, arrived in New Orleans last Monday.

THE fine packet Exchange, Capt. Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati with dispatch.

THE Iberia and Creole are in the hands of the United States Marshal at New Orleans.

THE Thos. Sherlock took 6,000 sacks of corn at Marshall's Landing, opposite Shawneetown.

THE Mary Davage and barges, Capt. Batchelor, leaves at daylight for St. Louis, with a good trip.

THE towboat Stella was sold yesterday, by Marshall Hall to Captain Magnus and O'Neil, for $6,300. Chesp.

THE fine packet Esperanza, Captain Donlavey, takes her departure for St. Louis on Saturday, positively.

THE James D. Parker left Memphis with 705 bales cotton, forty bales rags, twenty-five tons old iron and 100 kegs.

THE Mohawk will prove a total loss and cannot be raised until the river falls. She is sunk to her hurricane deck.

MR. P. ROACH, a well-known levee clerk at New Orleans, was married on the 16th to a Mrs. Jackson, a resident of that city.

A COLORED man fell overboard from the Fannie Dugan, at Sheridan coal works, on Thursday of last week, and was drowned.

THE packet Granite State, Capt. W. H. Kerr, will arrive on time, and will take her departure for Portsmouth on Friday at 4 P. M., certain.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON, of Cincinnati, has purchased the steamboat Alice, of Portsmouth. She will be placed in the Ohio lumber trade.

THE towboat Tom Dodsworth left for Cincinnati with 6,000 barrels barged coal containing 300,000 bushels. Others will leave to-day and to-morrow. The run will be a small one.

CAPT. MARK PENNYWITT will bring the Handy to Cincinnati to get new engines for her, after which she will return and take her place in the Rome and Portsmouth trade.

THE Courier went on the docks here Saturday, where she will remain about a week, during which time the Mollie Ragon will run in her place between Parkersburg and Wheeling.

THE Evening "Chronicle" did the fair thing towards Pittsburgh yesterday, giving it credit for originating the steamboat excursion, years before the Cincinnati "Commercial" was in existence.

THE Memphis "Avalanche" says: E. Ross Powell has gone to Pittsburgh after an absence of twenty years. That far back he sailed on the first upper Ohio packet Pittsburgh, in the palmy days of river steamboats.

THE Thos. W. Means was only four days and a half going from Cincinnati to St. Louis with three loaded barges in tow. She left St. Louis Friday, with 1,200 tons ore for Ashland. Pilots, Jos. Rutledge and Jack Rowland.

THE Portsmouth "Times" says: Captain A. J. McAllister, of the owners of the City of Portsmouth, had an encounter on Front street last Thursday, in which he struck him his eye was considerably blackened, and Captain McAllister carried his arm off in a sling. First blood for the Dugan.

AT Louisville market there is a lot of 200,000 tons of Iron Mountain ore awaiting shipment by river to Ohio river cities and other points. The price of the raw article is $5 per ton. Rate of freight to Louisville 50 per ton; to Wheeling $4; to Pittsburgh, $4 25. These are considered by towboatmen too low, and as a consequence cargoes are not sought eagerly.

FREIGHTS from New Orleans to Memphis and Cairo ranges from 12½ to 20 cents per cwt. to Louisville and Cincinnati 20 to 30 cents, St. Louis 15 to 25 cents, Pittsburgh 35 to 40 cents, Chicago 40 to 45 cents. From St. Louis to Memphis flour is 20 cents, pork 50 cents, whisky $1 25, grain 15 cents, 20 cents. From St. Louis to Vicksburg and New Orleans 17½ and 35 cents is the prevailing rates.

THE St. Louis and Keokuk packets made their first spring start last Tuesday, though as yet no steamers are running above Keokuk. Navigation is likely to open through to St. Paul at least a month earlier than usual, and the barren shores of the upper Mississippi will soon resound with the snort of the escape pipe and the patter of steamboat wheels. A heavy freight traffic is anticipated for the upper Missouri the ensuing season.

THE Selma, from Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers, carried 1,224 bales cotton and 6,228 sacks seed into New Orleans last Monday. The Mario Louise, same day, from Red river, had 1,281 bales. The Texas, from the same river, 2,

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1874.

	Cents.
Hamlick, Jno., Fort Hays, Kansas	2
Kane, Lizzy, Buchanan, Pa	2
Kane, Gustave, Buchanan, Pa	2
Milliken, James, Eastport, Me	3
O'Jaffe & Finkus, New York	3
O'Sullivan, Jerimuh, Salem, Mass	3
Smith, Miss L., Robella, Pa	2
Wilson & Bro., W. C., St. Louis, Mo	3

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Alleged Attempted Arson.

A colored man named Wilson Stewart had a hearing yesterday before Fire Marshal Butler on a charge of attempting to set fire to a house, corner Webster and Fulton streets, and in default of bail was committed for trial.

More Gamblers' Suits.

Alderman O'Donnel, yesterday, entertained three suits under the gambling act. J. J. Campbell made informations charging Robert McCutcheon with being a common gambler, keeping a gambling house and renting property for gambling purposes. The accused gave bail in each case in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charges at court.

Brownsville Bank Election.

We are informed that at a meeting held yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Monongahela National Bank, of Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., George H. Hogg, Esq., was elected President of said bank, vice Goodloe H. Bowman, Esq., deceased. This is one of the oldest banking institutions of the country, having been organized more than sixty years ago.

A Proper Action.

A sub-committee of the Police Committee, after passing the bills of two aldermen for use of their offices as temporary lock-ups, gave notice that no rent will be paid hereafter except where previous arrangement shall have been made. A bill for coal was thrown out until information be given as to where it was used and by whom it was ordered.

More Frauds by Butchers.

Within the past few nights, Meat Inspector Lindsay has arrested several butchers taking from the drove yards at East Liberty, crippled cattle which was unfit for eating. Unfortunately there is no law to punish the scamps who would thus endanger the lives of human beings. The utmost that the inspector could do was to confiscate the "beef" and destroy it.

A Sensible Move.

Gus Braun did a good thing at the Council meeting on Monday, in having passed in Select the resolution instructing the Street Commissioners to compel the Street Passenger Railways to fulfill their contract with the city, by keeping the streets on which they traverse, clean and in repair. To be effective, however, it must go through Common Council, where it is most likely to be referred to the Street Committee.

Prize Medal Contest.

The contest for the prize medal offered by Captain W. F. Aull of Company F, Duquesne Greys, to the best drilled man in his company, and hitherto held by Sergeant W. A. Dickey, was contested for last evening at the armory of the company, Nineteenth ward, and won by Sergeant George E. Davis, after a very spirited contest. The principal competitors were Bradley, Woolslayer and Dickey. The award afforded great satisfaction. The judges were Captain W. W. Fullwood, Colonel J. B. Moore, and Captain Batcheler. Colonel Moore presented the medal on behalf of the company. Sergeant Davis replying in a neat speech.

Man Drops Dead from Heart Disease.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, Mr. Francis King, who boarded with Martin Dowling on Spruce street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, called at Park Bros.' steel works, in the Ninth ward, to see Mr. Dowling. He was shown to that gentleman, and while talking to him dropped dead at his feet from heart disease. The deceased was an Englishman by birth, and had been in this country about four years, having come from the Connellsville coal district. He was a man about forty years of age, and married; his wife living in England at present. Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of death from heart disease was rendered.

Division of the Fourteenth Ward Proposed.

A number of citizens of the Fourteenth ward held a meeting on Monday evening, at the Bellefield school house, to consider the question of a division of the ward.

Hon. George Wilson presided and Mr. T. J. Craig acted as Secretary.

A resolution was adopted declaring a division of the ward expedient, and Irving Murphy and Robinson streets as the dividing line.

On motion of Mr. Van Voorhees, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Mechling, Evans, Baird and Van Voorhees, was appointed to ascertain how a division of the ward could be secured.

It is understood that the citizens of the west end of the ward are opposed to the movement.

A Handsome Dress.

The elegant dress on exhibition at the rooms of Lee & Smith, agents for the Wilson shuttle sewing machine, No. 14 Sixth street, attracts great attention from the ladies. And well it might, for its elegance is shown by the fact that it cost $2,500 to manufacture it. Saddlers and harness makers are also attracted by the magnificent saddle on exhibition. The tasty stitching on these articles is done by the sewing machine mentioned, and it is the finest, most regular and neatest we have ever seen. At Mr. Smith's rooms is also exhibited all variety of work done by the Wilson at the great Vienna Exposition. The elegant Wilson shuttle machines exhibited there are also to be seen at the place stated, as well as the first premium of honor for sewing machines. Our lady readers should not fail to see the display now made at the office of this company. The rooms will be open day and evening during this week.

Improvement of Second Avenue.

We understand that the Second avenue improvement Commissioners intend making application to the State Legislature at its present session, for the repeal of so much of the act creating that body as provides for the uniformity of the improvements. The object of this is to enable the Commissioners of said Second avenue to choose any kind of pavement they may think best, for that portion of said avenue on which the pavement is not yet laid, and to choose different kinds of pavement for each section of the avenue, if they shall deem such a course to the interest of the property holders. Meantime, the work upon the avenue is being pushed rapidly by Mackin & Son, contractors, who yesterday put a force of men upon the second section of the improvement, commencing at the Pittsburgh Bolt Works. The whole three sections are now under contract, the first being almost completed, and the second well under way.

Appeals from City Assessments.

The Committee on Appeals from City Assessments, met yesterday evening at the City Clerk's Office, Municipal Hall

Appeal of A. Goff for a reduction of the valuation of property on Twenty-seventh street, Twenty-fourth ward, was read and action was postponed until a report could be obtained from the City Assessor.

Appeal of Andrew Hahn, from assessment for business tax, was allowed and resolution directed to be reported to Council for refunding of the amount overpaid.

Appeal of Shoenberger & Co., for abatement of collector's fees on taxes remaining unpaid on real estate in Twenty-first ward, was refused.

Appeal of Anthony Good for abatment of business tax and tax on real estate, was referred to Assessor for report and committee adjourned to meet on Friday next at 1:30, P. M.

The Wooden Building Committee.

A meeting of the Wooden Building Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Chairman M. Rush, presiding, when petitions for privilege were acted upon favorably as follows:

Iron clad, Mulberry alley, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Twelfth ward. Petition of Thomas Rowswell and A. Griffith.

Similar petition, same alley, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, same ward. Petition of A. Brentano.

Frame wash house in a court Twenty-fifth ward, South Side. Petition of Anton Mater.

Addition to frame building on Smallman street, Fifteenth ward. Michael Doris.

Two story frame addition Sixteenth street, Twenty-eighth ward, South Side. F. Koeller.

Frame building for ice house, foot of Twenty-sixth street, Twenty-fifth ward, South Side. John Wellinger.

Frame addition to house on Sherman street, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, Seventeenth ward. Benedict Wershtle.

Iron clad on Ann street, between Magee and Chestnut streets, Sixth ward. Stewart Cunningham.

Frame building, Penn and Thirty-second street, Fifteenth ward. Mark Campbell.

Frame kitchen (addition), Edwards alley, Twenty-sixth ward. B. Becker.

Frame addition to building, Harcum's alley, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, South Side; John Krueger.

Other petitions were refused, and a few were submitted to further examinations of the Building Inspector.

THE MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.

Mann Held for Trial at Court.

Thomas Mann, charged with an attempt to rape Ellen Donley, had a hearing before Judges Sterrett and Collier yesterday. It will be remembered that, in October last, Mann was shot and wounded by Mrs. Donley, and that considerable mystery surrounded the affair at the time. The woman was tried and convicted, and is now in jail. On the trial it leaked out that the reason of the shooting was, that Mann had made an indecent assault upon Mrs. Donley, who shot him to protect herself. The District Attorney then ordered the arrest of Mann until the matter could be further investigated. Enough testimony was adduced to warrant the Court in holding Mann to answer the charge at the next term of court. He gave bail in the sum of $2,000, and the husband of Ellen Donley was held in his own recognizance to appear as a witness.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Grand Commandery of West Virginia—Constitution at Wheeling To-day—Visit of Sir Knights of Allegheny County.

A grand assemblage of Knights Templars will be held at Wheeling to-day, the purpose being to constitute a Grand Commandery for West Virginia. The interesting ceremonies will take place under the direction of V. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, Deputy Grand Master of the United States, assisted by other officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States and State Grand Commanderies of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and be participated in by a large number of Sir Knights from this city and Allegheny, who will go to Wheeling by way of Washington and the Hempfield Railroad, accompanied by the Great Western Band.

Delegates from various parts of Ohio, Virginia and other States, will be present. If the weather is propitious, it is expected a fine demonstration will be had, as the Masons and citizens of Wheeling have made extensive and complete arrangements to give a fraternal and cordial reception to all who will attend.

The ceremonies will include the installation of officers, a procession through the streets, and a banquet at the McClure House.

The Sir Knights from Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Tancred Commanderies, and other Templars intending to join in the excursion from here, will assemble at Perfection Hall, Library building, this morning at seven and a half o'clock, from whence they will march to the Union Depot, and leave on a special train, at nine o'clock, reaching Washington at ten and a half, and Wheeling at noon.

The procession will take place at two o'clock, the lines being formed under command of Sir Hugh Sterling, Captain General; after which the installation ceremonies and banquet will be held.

At the banquet the following among other toasts and responses will be given:

The Grand Encampment of the United States—Sir James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, Deputy Grand Master.

The Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania—Sir Geter C. Shidle, of Pittsburgh, Past Grand Commander.

Vocal music by Sir William Slack, of Allegheny, and instrumental music by the Great Western Band, will be interspersed between the speeches.

After the banquet is concluded, the Knights of Wheeling Commandery will form escort and accompany their guests to their several places of departure.

THOSE ELECTION RETURNS.

The City Vote not Yet Completed—The Borough and Township Returns Not to be Opened.

The Judges have not yet completed the work of tabulating the returns for Mayor, etc., in the two cities, owing to the fact that the proper papers have not been sent in from a few of the districts. As soon as the tables are made up, they will be given to the press for publication. If the election officers in the districts in default do not respond promptly to the order of the court, they will be brought in upon attachments.

Mr. McCleary, the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to whom the returns of the borough and township elections are to be made under the new law, has determined not to open them for the present. The law simply says that the returns are to be "delivered into his office, within three days after the election, *sealed up*," etc. As they are returned under seal, and he is simply directed to receive and file them, he has been advised that his duties ends there. This view is strengthened by the fact that he is neither directed nor required to open them—as the certificates of the election, so far as borough and township officers are concerned, are signed and delivered by the election boards. As they are returned in regard to the city returns, where the certificates are to be issued under seal of the court. We may observe, however, that in Dauphin and other counties of the State, these returns have been opened, and are being published.

Teachers as Common Laborers.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Words sometimes have a significance from the circumstances under which they were uttered, which they would not have under ordinary circumstances. Illustrations of the statement are too familiar to require any repetition. Who said it, and where, and in what connection, will decide the importance to be given to the expression. If it was part of an ordinary man which, whatever might be their character, would be entirely unnoticed spoken by a private citizen, might have a great influence for good or evil, if uttered in official capacity. To an individual, or class of individuals serious injury might be done in this way, by some man who accidentally, or by maneuvering, had attained elevation.

The language quoted in your paper, some time since, as uttered at a meeting of school directors in a sister city, would be wholly undeserving of notice, if spoken by the same individual elsewhere, and simply as a citizen, to those who know the value of such language on such a subject, coming from him. It does great injustice to a large and worthy class, whose toils are severe enough, and compensation small enough, and position low enough already, without any decrease from those chosen as your guardians of education. To direct any class intelligently and profitably, we should understand and appreciate them and their work; otherwise we should fail. Such would be the fate of a superintendent of an iron mill, farm, or a business of any kind. We fear this rule is not observed in the choice of members of our school committees, in every case. The case already alluded to is evidence of the fact; and we have been told that within a few years there were in Allegheny county three members of the School Committee who were unable to read. Generally the most intelligent and best educated are elected to direct intelligence. This is the rule, and a reasonable one. We appoint scientific men to direct scientific men. To select persons unable to read to direct the affairs of our public schools, with their thousands of youth and all the interests involved in them, is like the Kentucky preacher, who called on a brother in the congregation to read the Bible, saying: "I can't read brother, you read and I'll expound."

We cannot appreciate what we know nothing about. One unskilled in painting or sculpture will be wholly unable to appreciate the worth of the artist, still less to direct him in this work. The language used by the School Director to whom we have alluded, as reported in your paper, is: "That teachers as a class were better paid than most others who labored for a living. He held that they wanted to get rich of honestly earning their living, and if their aspiring blood were not checked, they would soon require carriages furnished them to ride free to and from their homes as the school commissioners of Pittsburgh Water Commission, and that God first threw out the insinuation that if man would not work, he should not eat."

To speak of teachers as "better paid than most others who labor for a living," is to class them among common laborers. For they are not paid as well, or nearly as well, as those in the professions so-called, or many kinds of business. To class them so, betrays ignorance of their work, and what it requires. To direct and fit for the duties of life, youth, some of whom are by inheritance dull, disinclined to study, wilful and vicious. They are expected to make good scholars in the shortest time out of the poorest and most intractable material. The most unreasonable parents, without education, directors of the same class, as well as pupils, are to be satisfied. To greater work is committed to human beings, as it involves the happiness and success of all committed to their care, for all of life.

This work requires long preparation and great expense; the time and amount varying with the work to be done. The higher the attainments and the culture of an instructor in the lower range of studies, the more valuable is he. There are many teachers in our city who spent from ten to twenty years in preparing for their work. We know a female teacher who devoted seventeen years, under the most favorable circumstances, after she could read, to a preparation for her work. All this time is at a vast expense, and without compensation. But it is more; it is truly professional labor, and as such is entitled to large remuneration. The more delicate and responsible the work, the greater the interests involved, the greater the pay; and as there is no greater work than theirs, they should receive the highest remuneration.—

This is more evident, as in their case, different from the other profession, their duties are so onerners that health is often lost life shortened and their compensation is acquired. At the best, after all their time and expense in preparation, and all their study, judgment and skill required, they reach and seldom exceed a small salary, such as many an uneducated business man would scorn to accept, merely enough to afford an ordinary support without "a carriage."

If it is true, as is often affirmed, that the state of education in a community is an index to the character of the people, and also that the estimation in which teachers are held is an index to the state of education, then what must be the state of education and the character of the people where there are such School Directors who speak of the educators of their own children and of the children in their care as they would of common uneducated day laborers! It is a shame that such men should be elected to control and direct intelligent and cultured men and women in matters of which they are profoundly ignorant. They speak as they do ignorantly: they know not whereof they affirm. Those of whom they speak as seeking to get rid of by unseemly earning their living are infinitely their superiors in all that constitutes power and culture of mind and heart, true nobility and dignity of character. No class in our community is doing a greater and better work, and doing it more quietly and with less reward than these insulted teachers. Intelligent, thoughtful men and women, who know the value of education to their children, esteem and reward teachers—the uneducated do not, because, through want of education and culture, they are incapable of doing so.

A TEACHER.

The Women's Movement.

The temperance women of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will hold their next meeting for prayer and consultations in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue Pittsburgh (Rev. F. A. Noble, Pastor), on Thursday, the 26th inst. at 2½ o'clock P. M. The reporters of the press, were, by a resolution passed at their last meeting, excluded for a few days, until the meeting, excluded for a few days, until the meeting, excluded for a few days, until the